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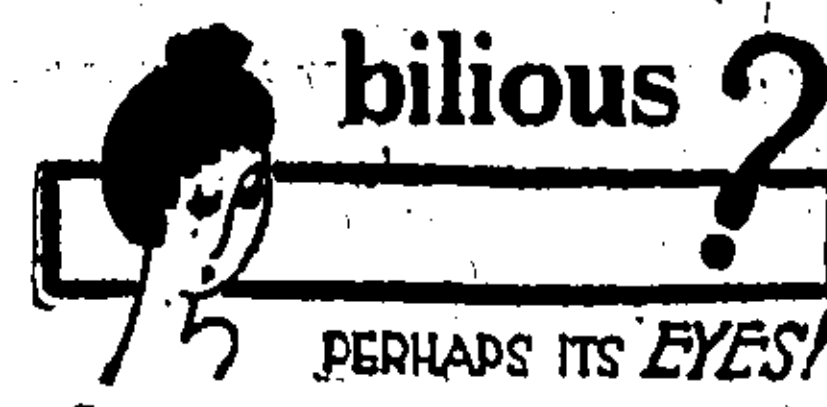
# China Mail

ESTABLISHED  
1846

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR. — The  
closing rate of the dollar on  
demand, to-day was 1/7 9/16.

No. 27,373 HONG KONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1929.

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.



Some forms of eyestrain cause  
biliousness. Our examination will  
quickly determine whether you need  
glasses or not. We never prescribe  
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Hong Kong's Only European Optician.  
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## CONTROL OF OPIUM IN COLONY

REGULATIONS TO BE MORE  
DRASTIC  
AMENDING THE LAW

A bill which the Government will introduce into the Legislative Council shortly is intended to fill up certain minor lacunae which have been noticed in the statutory provisions relating to the control of opium in the Colony.

Section 2 and 3 of this Ordinance introduce new definitions of the terms exportation and importation which are based on those in the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1923, as enacted by the Dangerous Drugs Amendment Ordinance, 1928. The new points are the following:—

- Altered are specifically referred to.
- Conveyance by mail is expressly mentioned.
- The word "despatch" is introduced in order to meet the possible though unlikely case of contraband being thrown across the land frontier.

It has been suggested that although dealing in raw opium is illegal generally yet the prohibitions of section 4 of the Opium Ordinance, 1923, as enacted by section 2 of the Opium Amendment Ordinance, 1924, would not apply if it could be shown that there was no intention that the opium in question should ever be imported into the Colony. Section 4 of this Ordinance introduces words which are intended to meet that possible defence.

Section 17 of the Opium Ordinance, 1923, makes illegal the possession of any Government label or wrapper which has been or has become detached from the opium receptacle to which it was attached when issued by the Superintendent. In a prosecution under this section it would usually be impossible to prove that the detached label or wrapper had ever been attached to a receptacle issued by the Superintendent, except by relying on a general statement that in practice no label or wrapper is issued except attached to a receptacle. Section 5 of this Ordinance repeals section 17 of the principal Ordinance and substitutes a new section. Sub-section (1) of the new section meets the point above referred to by making illegal the possession of any label or wrapper of a kind used by the Superintendent unless such label or wrapper is attached to some receptacle which was issued by the Superintendent.

Sub-section (2) of the new section 17 deals with another point. It would be possible to remove the label from a Government opium receptacle without damaging the label and to use it again on another receptacle containing non-Government opium. It is true that the possession of this non-Government opium would be an offence in itself, but the improper use of a Government label is a distinct aggravation of that offence, and should be punishable in itself. Accordingly, the sub-section in question makes illegal the possession of any label or wrapper of a kind used by the Superintendent unless such label or wrapper is either attached to a receptacle issued by the Superintendent and containing the full quantity of Government opium as issued, or else has been broken in such a way as to make it impracticable to use the label or wrapper again.

Section 38 of the Opium Ordinance, 1923, provides that every person who is proved to have had in his possession any thing containing opium, or the documents of title to any thing containing opium, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have been in possession of the opium. Section 6 of this Ordinance repeals that section and substitutes a new one, which contains the following additional points which have been suggested by the corresponding section in the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1923:—

- The presumption is made that every person who is proved to have had in his possession any thing containing opium, or the documents of title to any thing containing opium, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have been in possession of the opium.
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## ANTI-PROPAGANDA UNDERTAKING

SOVIET MACHINATIONS TO  
CEASE IN THE DOMINIONS  
RELATIONS REGULATED

London, Yesterday. The text is published of the Notes exchanged between Great Britain and the Soviet, confirming the anti-propaganda undertaking quoted by Lord Thomson in the House of Lords on December 12. The Note embraces Britain and India and is accompanied by a note verbale, communicated by the Ambassador, Mr. Sokolnikoff, to Mr. Henderson, in which the Soviet State considers the undertaking also as extending to all the Dominions as soon as any Dominion Government regulates its relations with the Soviet, as the particular circumstances require, and on a basis of reciprocity. Mr. Henderson replied that the attitude of the Soviet was being communicated to the Dominions, and, at the instance of each, he states that they regard the undertaking as having full force of effect between themselves and the Soviet.—Reuter.

"Peace and Amity"  
Rugby, Yesterday. The text is issued of the notes exchanged on December 20 between the newly appointed Russian Ambassador in London, M. Sokolnikoff, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, regarding propaganda. M. Sokolnikoff in his note refers to Clause Seven of the protocol signed on October 3 last by the Soviet Ambassador in Paris, on behalf of the Soviet Government, and by Mr. Henderson, on behalf of the British Government, in which both Governments engaged themselves to confirm the pledge regarding propaganda contained in Article 16 of the General Treaty, signed on August 8, 1924, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Great Britain.

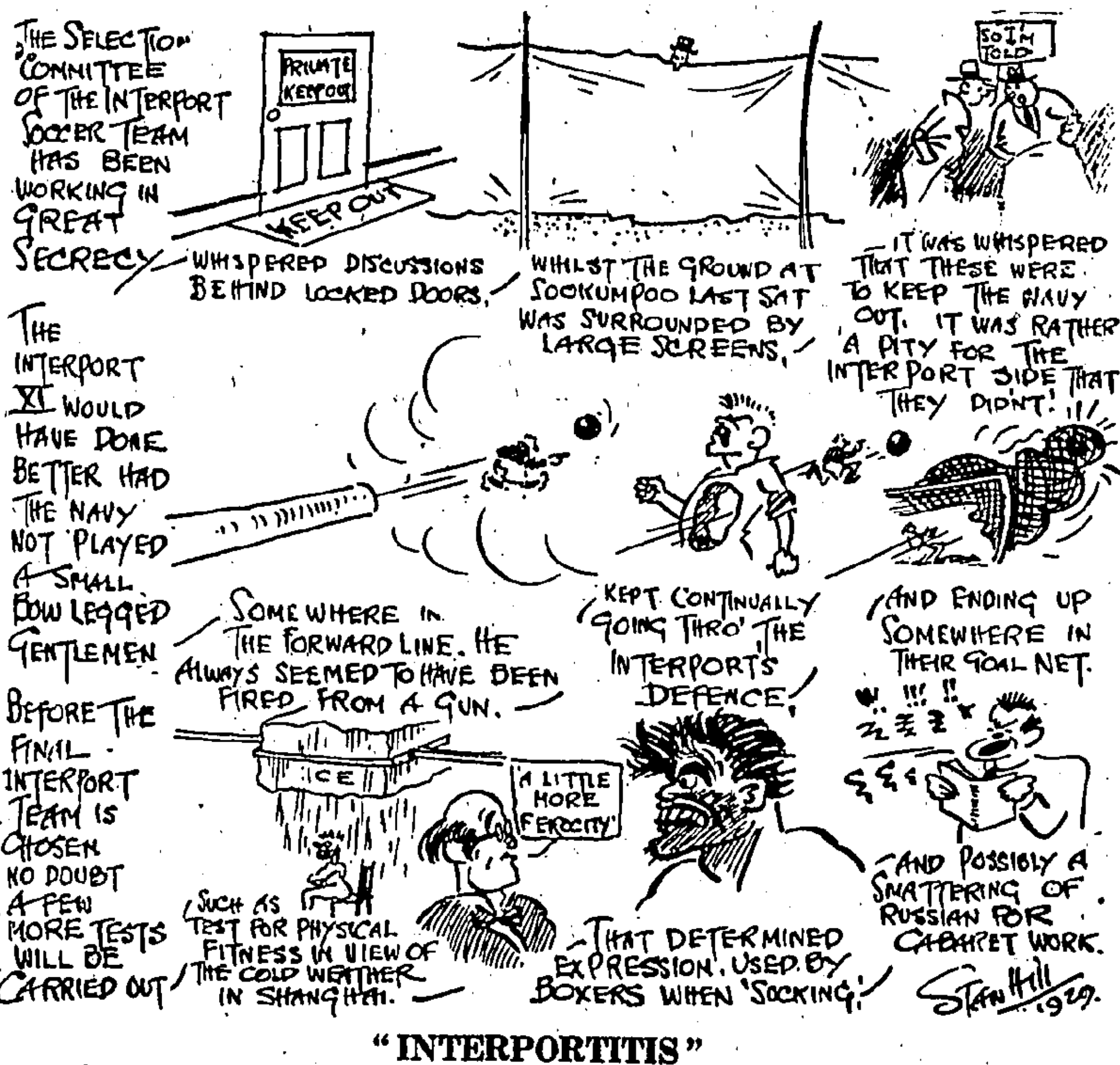
He repeats the terms of that article, which were as follows: "The contracting parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in peace and amity with each other; scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a state to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way; to refrain and to restrain all persons and organisations under their direct or indirect control, including an organisation in receipt of financial assistance from them, from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatsoever to endanger the tranquillity or prosperity or any part of the territory of the British Empire or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or intended to embitter the relations of the British Empire or the Union with their neighbours or any other countries."

Credentials Presented. It was further agreed, he adds, that effect should be given to this clause of the aforesaid protocol not later than the day on which the respective Ambassadors presented their credentials. M. Sokolnikoff proceeds: "Having this day presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales letters according to me as the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to His Majesty the King, I have the honour by the direction of the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, and on

(Continued on Next Column.)

particular kind of opium, e.g., prepared opium, or raw opium. (d) It is expressly provided in sub-section (3) that the presumption of the section will not be rebutted by mere proof that the accused never had physical possession of the opium in question.

Section 37 of the principal Ordinance provides that a certificate signed by the Superintendent as to the character or quantity of any opium shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein. This was intended to obviate the necessity of calling the analyst on every occasion. The section is, however, defective, because it makes no provision for connecting any particular certificate with any particular lot of opium. Section 7 of this Ordinance repeals the above section and substitutes a new section which, with the new clause of affidavit added to the principal Ordinance by section 6 of this Ordinance, will enable the Superintendent to issue a certificate as to the character or quantity of any opium, which shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein, and shall be connected with any particular lot of opium.



behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to confirm the undertaking contained in the Article quoted above, and to inform you that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be happy to receive in accordance with Clause 7 of the Protocol of October 3, a corresponding declaration from His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and the Government of India."

The Note Verbale

In a note verbale communicated to the British Foreign Secretary, the Soviet Ambassador says that the Soviet Government, in giving the undertaking contained in Article 16 of the treaty of 1924, confirmed by the foregoing notes, have considered that undertaking as extending also to the dominions of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland. Consequently, as soon as the Government of any Dominion shall have regulated their circumstances of any particular case relations with the Soviet Government in such a manner as the circumstances may require, the Soviet Government will be ready to repeat on the basis of a reciprocity undertaking the above, referred to in a separate exchange of notes with any such Dominion.

Mr. Henderson states in reply that the attitude of the Soviet Government as indicated in the verbal note is being communicated to His Majesty's Governments in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland. At the instance of all these Governments he declares that each of them will regard the undertaking contained in Article 16 of the treaty of 1924 as having full force and effect as between themselves and the Soviet Government. Notes similar to the first two were also exchanged in Moscow.—British Wireless Service.

## PALESTINE RIOTS

Conclusion Of Enquiry Commission

Jerusalem, Yesterday. At the conclusion of Labour's Commission Of Enquiry into the disturbances in Palestine, the Commission has issued a report. The report states that the Commission has found that the disturbances in Palestine were caused by a combination of factors, including the presence of a large number of Jewish immigrants, the economic conditions, and the political situation. The Commission has recommended that the British Government should take steps to improve the economic conditions and to regulate the immigration of Jewish immigrants.

## ALLEGED PIRATES IN COURT

"HAICHING" CASE ADJOURNED  
UNTIL NEXT WEEK  
TWO HOKLOS CHARGED

Arrested in connection with the attempted piracy on board the Douglas s.s. "Haiching," and charged with the murder, with others, of Kingsley Frank Woodward, Third Officer of the ship, the two Hoklos (Lam Hing and Chan Maying), both natives of Vietnam, near Swatow, made a fourth appearance at the Central Magistracy this morning.

Mr. T. Murphy, of the C.I.D., prosecuted, whilst the accused were not legally represented. Mr. Murphy asked for another's formal remand, intimating that the prosecution would be prepared for the fixing of a date for the hearing of the case after the adjournment.

Mr. Hamilton accordingly remanded accused until next Saturday.

One More Suspect. It was learned this morning that the Police have only one other suspect in custody at the present time, all the others of the large batch of Chinese who were taken off the "Haiching" for interrogation having already been released after giving proofs of their bona fides. The remaining suspect who was severely wounded in several places is still in the Government Civil Hospital where he is confined in Ward No. 13. Very little hope is at present held for this man's recovery.

## WEATHER FORECAST

"N.E. winds, moderate; fair" is the official forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow, for Hong Kong, the South coast of China and Formosa Channel. At 10.35 a.m. to-day the Observatory reported: "The anticyclone is central over S. Manchuria. Moderate to fresh monsoon along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea."

## FLEEING "IRONSIDES" PURSUED

WINDING UP THE CANTON CAMPAIGN

LOYALISTS' BIG RALLY

Canton, Yesterday. Having drawn up plans to launch a general offensive against the rebels at Kwiping, General Chang Chai-long has given instructions to the Canton forces to advance immediately. The vanguards of the 50th, 42nd and 53rd Divisions, which arrived on December 26 at the Kwang border, are attacking "Hohien," while those of the 1st Division are moving along the Upper West River to attack the rear of the rebels. General Chang Chai-long, of the 1st Division, has been appointed Director of Operations at the front and has charged the 1st Division with the task of capturing the rebels' headquarters at Kwiping. The 1st Division is now advancing towards Kwiping.

## "Siu Fou Keung" have been despatched to the Fu River to co-operate with the land forces.

Yunnan and Hunan

General Wang Pak-ling cabled to the Canton authorities that, after occupying Lung-an on December 22, the two divisions of Yunnan troops under Lu Hon and Chu Kok of the 10th Route Army, which is under his command, are now advancing towards Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi.

Another report received from General Ho Chien, of the 4th Route Army in Hunan, states that Cheungchow was occupied on December 15 by General Liu Chin-shu's division, while Kwelin has also been captured. After his defeat, General Chang Faku led his remnants (of the "Iron Sides") to the vicinity of Pinglo, in Kwangsi, Waitap and Hohien, with a view to retreating to Kwelin, which city has, however, been occupied by Hunan loyal troops. Being hotly pursued by the 6th Route Army, which took Waitap on December 25 and is now pressing on Pinglo, and finding themselves in a tight corner, the "Iron Sides" may retreat to Liuchow, to which, according to a report, Canton forces have already been despatched to intercept them.

Hong Kong Papers

In order to suppress the rumours fabricated by reactionaries, a censorship on all Hong Kong Chinese newspapers has been enforced since the last war. Mr. Yau Yu-sang, the chief of the Propaganda Department of the Bureau of Public Safety has suggested the withdrawal of his staff from the wharves and railway stations where the work of censorship is conducted. As soon as Mr. Yau's suggestion is approved by the Police Superintendent, the censorship on all Hong Kong Chinese newspapers will be abolished.

The Swatow Area

Since the transfer of the 7th and 9th Brigades of the 61st Division under General Chiang Kwong-nai to Canton, the 8th Brigade under General Mao Wai-shou has been stationed at Meishien, Chungking, Hingling, Ngwah and Chiungang, while the division under General Liu Hui-ting is garrisoning Taipei, Fengshun and Ching-an, giving the fullest protection to the hinterland of Swatow.

Seven bandit organisations in Chin-an city discovered on December 20 and over 50 suspects were arrested, together with pistols, ammunition and reactionary propaganda. A special court has been set up in Meishien to deal with the Reds and bandits arrested within the jurisdiction.

Air Facilities

President Tan Yen-kai of the Executive Yuan has circulated a despatch to the various provinces, instructing them to build aerodromes at all strategic points without further delay, so as to facilitate the air communication. The Kwangtung Provincial Government, in compliance with the order, has submitted the names of existing aerodromes in the province, for the information of the Executive Yuan.

## MINISTER RESIGNS

The U.S. Ambassador To Germany

Berlin, Yesterday. The United States Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Schuman, has resigned his post. The resignation was accepted by the German Government.

## IS THAT SO?

Thoughts Terse, Perverse—and Worse

They are now Christmas Wreckers.

You can buy toys cheaply now for Christmas, 1930.

On Wednesday we're all be full of good resolutions.

Seems to be the season of fires and weddings—all ardent flames!

Newspaper heading: "Woman Tricked."—How about her poor husband?

Sharpen pencils to begin filling in 1930 diary daily—for a week or ten days.

The most popular country in the world during the week has been Turkey.

The most popular form of training was the goose's step.

Where Santa Claus failed to leave stockings filled to the brim he got socks.

With the formation of a Flying Club the Colony can make a flying start in 1930.

"Arms and the Man."—General man and the arms at these tea and dinner dances.

The temperature in Vladivostok yesterday at 10 a.m. was 13 degree.—That unlucky number again!

It can now be said that many aspirants to a place in the cast of "The Geisha" were never in the hunt.

The Benevolent Society has received a pair of blankets from an anonymous donor.—His name may be Blank.

Yesterday the humidity in Gutzlaff was 100 degrees.—Nobody in Gutzlaff would have the guts to laugh at that!

"No Rent Restrictions."—As the mother said to her boy when she sewed up the hole in his trousers for the 17th time.

Newspaper placard: "Fate of the Dollar."—Its fate was known by the time the last store closed its doors on Christmas Eve.

From a school report: "Throughout the year the health of the school has been good."—What about the health of the pupils?

'Tis not suggested that the new legislation against the "mosquito" Press was the idea of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

The "chorus of Police whistles" which announced the start of the recent fire in Wanchai were not trying to emulate the chorus in "The Geisha."

"The Pressman has to write with one eye watching the clock," says a contemporary.—The man who could do that should be a conjuror or an oculist.

At the Royal Air Force dance, we read: "the scene was a very effective one, the colours blending admirably with the ladies' dress."—One dress among so many?

At the auction sale of costumes at "The Geisha." "Many people who might otherwise have stayed and enjoyed the fun went home in order to get warm."—Is That So?

Says a report of the Royal Air Force dance: "There was also what is called 'St. Andrew's night' an 'auchtermuchy.'—We've never heard it called, or spelled that!

At a school function the other day, members of the band of the Somerset Light Infantry, very kindly supplied the music and sang a song.

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Under the new Arms and Ammunition Ordinance the only "exempted" persons will be persons in the Royal Navy or the Army, Volunteers, police, and police reserves in connection with their duties, Commissioned Officers, certain public officials (approved by H. E. the Governor) and certain persons to whom the Captain Superintendent of Police might give permission.—Is that all?

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1929 is dying!

"Ring in the New"—silver dollars!

"Shoplifters get six months."—Not from or in a shop, surely!

Newspaper heading: "Yen Makes His Choice."—When's the wedding?

The Bias Bay gang are not likely to be hatching another Hatching piracy.

Newspaper heading: "Fight Over a Coffin."—We never read of a fight in a coffin.

Some Chinese seem to be accessory before the crime of stealing motor car accessories.

Newspaper heading: "Angry Weather in North Sea."—Angry 'cos it missed Santa Claus?

What England could not do by force of arms she is accomplishing by peaceful penetration.—The commercial conquest of Scotland proceeds apace.

The Aberdeen pedestrian should be the safest man in Britain. At any rate he is the only one for whom a "close" season is likely to exist all the year round.

'Tis time the Building Authority inspected the Theatre-Royal after reading that, at the Day Scouts' concert, "the Wolf Cubes shook the theatre, with their Grand Howl."

Scotland has suffered from a Dutch invasion. One of the large Dutch drapery businesses, with its flags fluttering in the breeze, has opened a branch in the famous Rue de Sauchie, Glasgow.

"Pretty well the whole English community did attend," said a report on "The Geisha."—A stray Scot, a wandering Irishman, and a roving Welshman are also believed to have attended intently.

A football director has been defeated in the Aberdeen municipal polling.—It is suggested, however, that the fact that he had not his albert on misled many people who had no suspicion of his high estate.

We thought Scotland a poor country, but in English eyes it must be a land flowing with milk and honey. "Come to Scotland!" is the slogan to be adopted by the Scottish municipal fathers.—No need to raise the cry—they have come already.

English newspapers vie with each other for Scottish patronage—"commercials" in their hundreds weekly cross the border, and to-day most of the large towns and cities in Scotland have a colony of Englishmen.—Bannockburn is avenged.

On the last night of "The Geisha," we read, "it needed that leg-stretching and other exercise of the interval to get the applause fully under way."—As there was no bar that "other exercise of the interval" couldn't be elbow lifting? Oh, dear no!

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S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sails hence on or about 21st Jan.  
M.V. "ESQUILINO" Sails hence on or about 30th Jan.  
S.S. "ROSANDRA" Sails hence on or about 18th Feb.

### HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong.  
M.V. "VIMINALE" Sails on or about 2nd January.  
M.V. "HILDA" Sails on or about 25th January.  
M.V. "REMO" Sails on or about 4th February.  
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sails on or about 22nd February.

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.  
TAIYO MARU... Wednesday, 5th Jan. at 6 a.m.  
TENYO MARU... Thursday, 23rd January.  
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.  
MISHIMA MARU... Tuesday, 14th January.  
IYO MARU... Tuesday, 28th January.  
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via  
Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.  
SUWA MARU... Saturday, 28th December.  
FUSHIMI MARU... Saturday, 11th January.  
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.  
AKI MARU... Wednesday, 22nd January.  
KAGA MARU... Wednesday, 19th February.  
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.  
AWA MARU... Saturday, 11th January.  
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,  
Mexico & Panama.  
BOKUYO MARU... Monday, 27th January.  
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.  
KAMAKURA MARU... Thursday, 2nd January.  
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.  
TATSUNO MARU... Tuesday, 14th January.  
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa.  
DUREAN MARU... Friday, 10th January.  
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.  
AKITA MARU... Tuesday, 31st December.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
BENGAL MARU... Sunday, 29th December.  
TAMBA MARU... Wednesday, 1st January.  
KITANO MARU... Tuesday, 17th January.

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## O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore  
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.  
ALTAI MARU... Wednesday, 8th January.  
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,  
Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.  
MONTVIDEO MARU... Wednesday, 22nd January.  
BOMBAY—Via Singapore & Colombo.  
MEIGEN MARU... Friday, 3rd January.  
SHUNKO MARU... Sunday, 19th January.  
DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOMBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.  
MEXICO MARU... Thursday, 2nd January.  
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.  
TACOMA MARU... Saturday, 16th January.  
BORNEO MARU... Thursday, 2nd January.  
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Japan Ports from  
Shanghai.  
MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.  
BURMA MARU... Saturday, 4th January.  
HAIPHONG—Via Hanoi & Peking.  
MENADO MARU... Thursday, 9th January, 10 a.m.  
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.  
HAYAMA MARU... Wednesday, 31st January.  
JAPAN PORTS.  
HONOLULU MARU... Sunday, 29th December.  
KASADO MARU... Thursday, 9th January.  
AMAZON MARU... Friday, 17th January.  
KHELUNJ—Via Swatow & Amoy.  
HONGKONG MARU... Sunday, 29th Dec. Noon.  
TAKAO-SWATOW & AMOY... Sunday, 29th Dec. Noon.  
DELI MARU... Thursday, 2nd January, 10 a.m.  
TAKAO & KHELUNG.  
SOURABHA MARU... Tuesday, 27th January.



## SHIPPING SECTION.

### HULL STILL THE THIRD PORT

MORE VESSELS USING THE HUBBER

### COAL EXPORT TRADE

A number of important suggestions were made at the annual general meeting of the Hull Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, held at Hull Guildhall, presided over by Sir Arthur Joseph Atkinson, the president. The meeting was crowded with shipping representatives. The president was supported by the two vice-presidents (Mr. Hugh Stephenson and Mr. C. P. Sherwood), the Lord Mayor (Councillor Richardson), the Sheriff (Councillor Frederick Tilt), Major W. H. Carver, M.P., the Right Hon. T. R. Ferens, Messrs. W. Minnett Good (chairman of the Shipping Committee), J. H. Fisher, Edward Dumoulin, Edwin Ribson, H. V. Wright (the hon. treasurer), E. H. Hutchinson, J. Downs, Dr. T. C. Jackson (hon. solicitor), Mr. A. Whitehead (the secretary), and a large number of members of the Chamber.

The president, Sir A. J. Atkinson, a prominent shipowner, in the course of his presidential address, said that unless competitors had made great strides during the current year, the position of Hull as third port would be maintained for 1929.

Sir Arthur said that an examination of the figures of staple imports of Hull for the first ten months of the year showed that more gains than losses had been made. There had been an increase in the imports of wheat, maize and peas, but a reduction in oats, barley and beans. Cottonseed was higher, and there were substantial increases in palm kernels and soya beans. Linseed, rapeseed and castorseed were generally 20 per cent. lower. Flour was about 50 per cent. higher than last year, much to the consternation of the flour millers. They were satisfied to note increases in wool and petroleum in the import trade.

### Increased Tonnage

There was a substantial increase in coal shipments, which were approximately double those of last year. Seedoil exports were higher, and a reduction in linseed oil was set off by an increase in cotton and soya oils.

The tonnage of vessels using the docks was a fair indication of the state of trade of the port. He was glad to say that the tonnage for the first ten months of this year was higher than last year by roughly 5½ per cent.; indeed, higher than the pre-war figure, and that was most satisfactory. The increase appeared to justify the representations they had made, and would continue to make, to the London and North Eastern Railway Company for improved equipment and increased facilities on the dock system.

From the point of view of volume, the trade appeared to be well maintained, but it had a tendency nowadays to find its way into fewer channels. Given peace in industry, low rates and charges, and an absence of harmful legislation (local and national), they could not fail to go ahead as a port.

Notwithstanding their representations with regard to transport, Hull did not appear likely to gain greatly from the remission of the passenger tax, he said, but they hoped that in connection with the Government's unemployment proposals to secure some, at least, of those improvements which it was felt were necessary to make the port efficient and up-to-date. Renewed efforts had been made to bring about a return to the general penny post.

He referred to the successful establishment of Hull as one of the finest air ports of the country. They felt that Hull had a great future as an air port for cross-country and cross-sea traffic.

Statistics of the vessels under construction were given by Mr. W. Minnett Good (chairman of the Shipping Committee), who pointed out that on September 30 last the number was 332 vessels, of which 101 were motor-vessels. Five years ago there were 329 vessels, but the number of motor-vessels was only 66. When they came to compare the gross tonnage there was a greater effect. In 1924 the gross tonnage of motorships was 388,000, or 25 per cent. of the total tonnage. This year the figure was 682,000, or 31 per cent. of the total tonnage. The increase in motor tonnage was 194,000 tons, or 50 per cent. of the total tonnage.

must have its effect on the bunker coal trade.

### Growth of Coal Trade

He was glad that the president had referred to the increased tonnage of the port. It was very satisfactory to the traders of the city, and to the people whom they served. He trusted that it would be satisfactory to the London and North Eastern Railway, because the council wanted them to feel that there was something in their port that was worth while working for.

The growth of the coal export trade had been marvellous. In 1927 exports of coal for the nine months were 750,000 tons. Last year under the Central Scheme the total was 867,000 tons, while this year the figure had risen to 1,507,000 tons, an increase of 85 per cent. over the export of last year. The coal trade had been one of the leading factors of the year. In 1907 it was just commencing to grow, and it reached 7,000,000 just before the war. Gradually it was coming back to its own again.

The only fly in the ointment was the export of bunker coal. In 1927, the quality was 875,000 tons; in 1928, 935,000 tons; and this year, to date, 939,000. That proved that the shipment of bunker coals in the vessels using this port was decreasing, because with the 85 per cent. increase in the exports they should have a very much greater increase in the quantity of bunkers. There were more ships using the port last year.

He pointed out that, given the necessary facilities, the port would go on developing. They had practically doubled the exports of last year, and the shipments had been carried out with expedition, and there had been no congestion for eighteen months.

They had been promised shifts of trimmers. The negotiations had been concluded, and they had now extra labour from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. The trimmers felt that they were giving away a good deal of their cherished principles, and he desired to pay tribute to the way that the trimmers met their needs. In that port they were handicapped by the work of the C.C.A. scheme. The bunker traffic at the port had gradually drifted away from them through the C.C.A. The increase in the motor tonnage would limit the demand for coals.

### L.N.E.R. Criticised

Mr. W. Minnett Good (continuing) criticised the directors of the L.N.E.R. for their lack of enterprise at Hull. "If the L.N.E.R. are going to spend £100,000 in Grimsby, then I would say to the directors that they should consider as readily and quickly consider the expenditure of at least half-a-million on the quays and sheds at Hull, quite apart from the completion of the King George Dock. "Every one of the schemes of which they had heard," said Mr. Good, "were schemes connected with the railway as a railway. For a long time it has come into the minds of many of us that the L.N.E.R. are not the proper authority to administer the interests of this port."

"Hull is the only great port on a great river that is controlled by a railway authority," he continued, "and London, Bristol, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leith and Newcastle all have port and river trusts not working for profit, reducing their charges where they can, and when they can make a profit, as they do, handsomely, in some instances, they put those profits back into the estate from which they derive their revenue, and they give the traders the increased facilities that they need. "We are the natural port of ingress and egress to the greatest industrial area in this country; new trades are continually springing up everywhere, and it is only right that they should have the best facilities possible for the rapid and economical handling of their traffic. I say now that unless the directors of the L.N.E.R. can give us these additional facilities which this port needs, then it becomes a question for the Government to consider whether, under the powers they now possessed under new Acts, they should not take the port away from the L.N.E.R. and put it into the hands of a trust, guided by men who know the needs of the port and who will supply the port with what it needs."

Major W. H. Carver, M.P., a director of the L.N.E.R., said that he had listened with the greatest interest to Mr. Good's speech, and with a large portion of it he could agree. He said that he was in great sympathy with Mr. Good's suggestion of taking away the docks from the L.N.E.R. From his earliest days (Major Carver had always

been told that docks per se did not pay, and he doubted very much whether Parliament would agree to that being done. Only a month ago the Chamber passed a long series of recommendations for the improvement of the port. Those recommendations had gone to the directors of the L.N.E.R., and several of them were under serious consideration. The annual report was adopted.

## EASTERN PORTS

### Details of Health Bulletin

The health bulletin of Eastern ports for the week ended December 21, issued by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, give the following cases:—

Plague  
Alexandria: 4 deaths.  
Bagdad: 1 case.  
Cholera  
Calcutta: 40 cases, 28 deaths.  
Rangoon: 1 case.  
Tuticorin: 32 cases, 6 deaths.  
Bangkok: 1 case.  
Phnom Penh: 2 cases, 2 deaths.  
Small-pox  
Berbera: 1 case, 4 deaths.  
Bagdad: 3 cases, 3 deaths.  
Bombay: 19 cases, 11 deaths.  
Calcutta: 7 cases, 6 deaths.  
Karachi: 2 cases, 4 deaths.  
Madras: 27 cases, 7 deaths.  
Moulmein: 3 cases, 3 deaths.  
Rangoon: 1 case.  
Batavia: 1 case.  
Belawan Deli: 1 case.  
Canton: 1 case.  
Shanghai: 2 deaths.

### THE S.S. "GERANIA"

The s.s. "Gerania" of the Italian Steamship Company, has arrived in Hong Kong from Calcutta with a cargo of coal from the Gurdar Kajora Mine. Messrs. Patell & Ghadiali are the sole agents in Hong Kong and South China. The s.s. "Gerania," is also chartered by Messrs. Patell & Ghadiali, and this is the first time she has been in Hong Kong.

### WARSHIPS IN PORT

British warships in port this morning were:—  
In Basin of R.N. Dockyard: "Tamar," "Sterling," "Petersfield," "Marazion," "Moonen."  
West Wall: "Kent" (flagship).  
In Dock: "Seraph," "Cornflower."  
No. 4 Buoy: "Herald."  
No. 5 Buoy: "Hermes."  
No. 6 Buoy: "Cornwall."  
No. 7 Buoy: "Iroquois."  
No. 10 Buoy: "Magnolia."  
No. 11 Buoy: "Thracian."  
No. 12 Buoy: "Somme."  
No. 13 Buoy: "Sirdar."  
The only foreign man of war in port was the Chinese cruiser "Kwang Kum."

### MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" arrived at Shanghai on December 26 (Thurs.) at 2 p.m., left Shanghai on December 27 (Fri.) at 5 a.m., and is due at Hong Kong on December 29 (Sun.) at daylight. She sails for Manila on December 29 (Sun.) at 5 p.m.

The M.V. "Japanese Prince" which sailed from Hong Kong on October 23, arrived at Boston on December 23 and New York on December 25.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## EMPRESS OF CANADA

WILL SAIL FOR

## MANILA

at

## 5 P.M.

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DEPARTURE HOURS: Hong Kong 5.30 p.m., Wuchow 1.30 p.m.

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|--------------------------|------|------|------|------------------------------|------|------|------|
| [1,068 tons—Capt. Trott] |      |      |      | [640 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink] |      |      |      |
| JANUARY, 1930.           |      |      |      | JANUARY, 1930.               |      |      |      |
| WED.                     | 1st  | FRI. | 17th | FRI.                         | 3rd  | MON. | 20th |
| MON.                     | 6th  | WED. | 22nd | WED.                         | 8th  | WED. | 25th |
| SUN.                     | 12th | MON. | 27th | TUES.                        | 14th |      |      |

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S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER" London, Rotterdam & Hamburg... 9th January, 1930.  
S.S. "CITY OF MANDALAY" Havre, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg... 17th January, 1930.

### NEW YORK, BOSTON, & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF KOBE" via Suez Canal... 23rd January, 1930.

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S.S. "LARCHBANK" 6th January, 1930.

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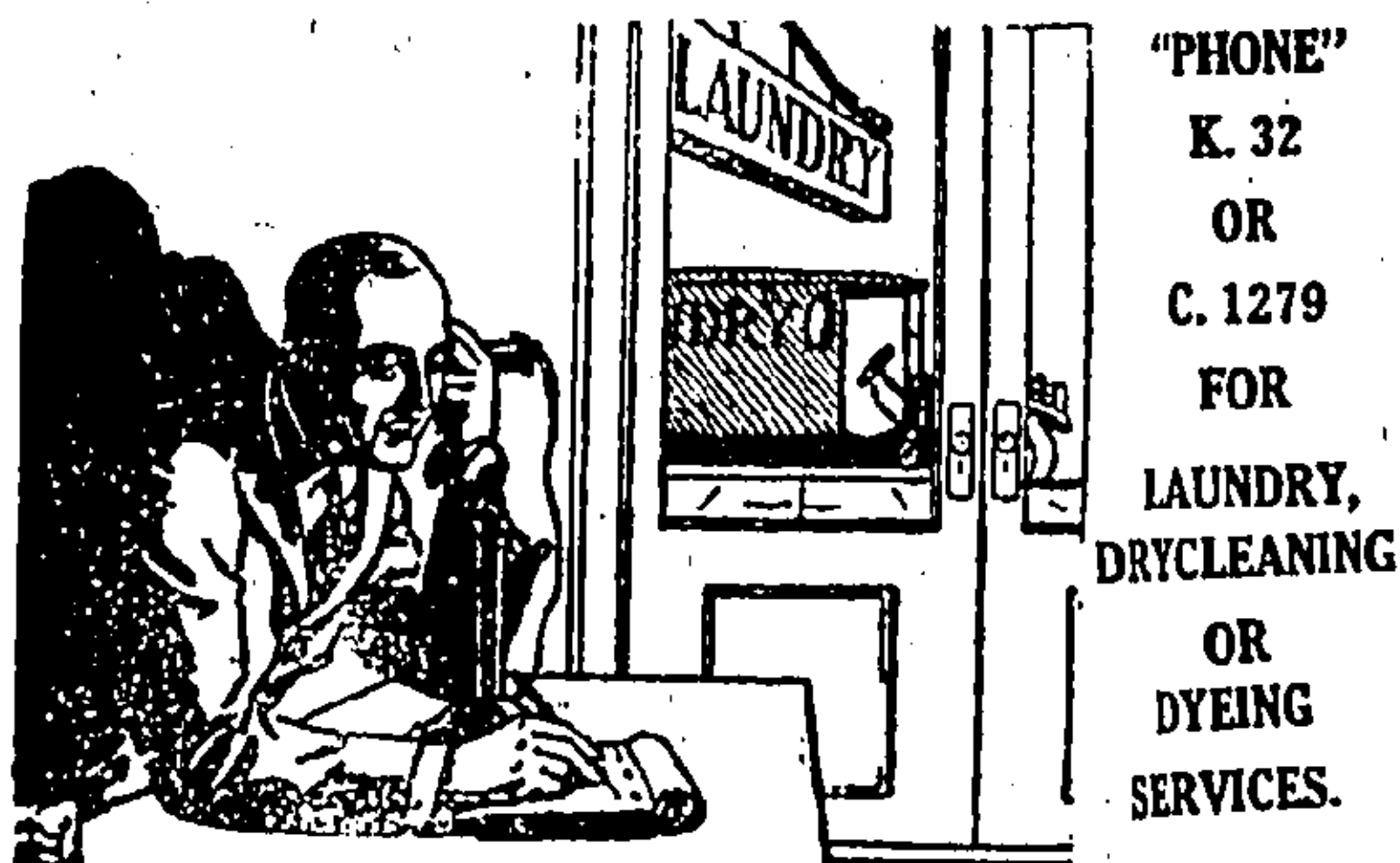
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Hong Kong, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1929.

## STILL WATERS

We sympathise with  
Sanitary Board members of the Sanitary  
Farce Board, and join with  
them wholeheartedly in saying that it was not  
exactly "playing cricket" on the  
part of the Government to veto  
anything recommended by the  
Board after mature considera-  
tion. Such action reduces the  
deliberations of the Board to a  
farce. The veto by the Govern-  
ment of the two health posters  
designed by members of the  
Board after most careful con-  
sideration is indeed a matter to  
be deplored. And we are more  
than surprised at the pronoun-  
cement made by the President of  
the Board that the Government  
surely has the right to put the  
final approval or veto to anything  
recommended by the Board. If  
such is the case, why waste the  
time of the unofficial members of  
the Board who are either busi-  
ness or professional men? Time  
to them is money, and the mere  
fact that they consented to join  
the Board shows that they have  
the proper civic spirit. They are  
men who have the Colony's wel-  
fare at heart and have a deep  
sense of their civic obligations.  
We do not know what the two  
vetoed posters are like but we  
have very little doubt in our  
mind that they are not unfit for  
display to the public and to  
school children, specially when  
they had been designed and ap-  
proved by men whose zeal for the  
Colony's welfare has stirred  
them to devote a large part of  
their valuable time to matters  
which they are not bound to do  
socially.

To our mind the  
Love's whole matter  
Labour Lost savours too much  
of official red-  
tapeism. 'It is not only a matter  
of "love's labour lost," but it  
tends to make a laughing stock  
of the unofficial members of the  
Board. To be invited to join the  
Board for the purpose of improv-  
ing and safeguarding the health  
of the Colony, and then to find  
themselves treated like irrespon-  
sible school-boys who cannot be  
trusted, is certainly most galling.  
The Government should have acted  
in a more discreet manner and  
should at least have shown a  
little respect for the feelings of  
those who came forward to serve  
the Colony at the invitation of  
its "Head." Furthermore, such  
action on the part of the Govern-  
ment cannot do Hong Kong any  
good. If the health of the Colony  
is to be looked after by the Gov-  
ernment and its officials, without  
the aid of the representatives of  
the people, then why constitute a  
Sanitary Board? Why waste  
the time of the unofficial mem-  
bers by allowing them to design  
ways and means to improve the  
health of the Colony only to have  
them wiped away by one "final  
veto" from the Government?  
This incident is by no means the  
first one, for on looking over our  
file ten years back, we find that  
the members of the Licensing  
Board were treated in like man-  
ner, and great consternation was  
caused at the time.

What we have  
The Mystic alluded to in the  
Harbour foregoing is by no  
Board means the only  
Government  
Board farce in this model Colony  
of ours. There is another in-  
cident of official red-tapeism to  
which we want to refer. The  
first meeting of the Harbour  
Advisory Board was held on  
Monday last at the Harbour  
Office, but Press men, on apply-  
ing for admission, were told by  
the Secretary that the meeting  
was not open to the public. And  
yet, as far as we understand, the  
Harbour Advisory Board was  
constituted mainly for the pur-  
pose of improving facilities for  
vessels and smaller craft which  
use our Harbour. With this aim  
as its objective, we fail to under-  
stand why the activities of the  
Board should be shrouded in  
mystery. Surely the  
shipping community, as well  
as the general public, has  
a right to know what is being  
done and to be consulted. We also  
understand that the delay of  
the Board's work is due to the  
fact that the members are not  
allowed to discuss matters of  
importance in the public press.

across the harbour, and, if our  
information is correct, then there  
is so much more reason why the  
public should be advised of every  
development. We hope that the  
"heads" of Government Depart-  
ments will realise that the public  
has a legitimate right to know  
what is being done for the Colony  
on land or in the harbour, and  
the only way it can be informed  
is through the medium of the  
Press.

After the "Hal-  
Rifle Practice ching" piracy  
On Ships Mr. E. Kewell,  
the second en-  
gineer, suggested that all the  
officers on the smaller passenger  
ships trading in Chinese  
waters should be instructed  
in the art of handling  
rifles and revolvers. It may be  
recalled that the first time he had  
fired a revolver was during the  
battle with the pirates. His gun  
jammed and an Indian guard had  
to put it right for him. If they  
had had regular revolver practice  
they might—as Mr. Kewell suc-  
cinctly put it—been able to hit a  
few more ugly faces. There is  
one other point which Mr. Kewell  
might have mentioned but, ap-  
parently, did not, points out the  
"Straits Times". Pirates usual-  
ly book as deck passengers on  
board small steamers and one can  
well imagine what a deterrent  
effect the sight of occasional  
shipboard revolver practice by  
the officers would have upon a  
gang of desperadoes keyed up for  
a piracy. A few petrol tins, haul-  
ed astern by ropes, and systemat-  
ically riddled by bullets, might  
make all the difference between a  
shambles and a quiet voyage.  
And revolvers and rifles which  
are in regular use do not jam so  
easily and, even if they did jam,  
the officers would know exactly  
what to do to remedy the defects.  
It is a subject which deserves the  
consideration of shipowners.

## TENDERS ACCEPTED

New tenders accepted by the Govern-  
ment have been announced as fol-  
low:—  
No. 12—23 cents per cube yard  
for the disposal of materials dredged  
by Grab Dredger Nos. 1 and 2 through-  
out the year 1930.  
Schedule No. I for aerated water—  
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.  
Schedule No. II for bedding and  
clothing—Kwong Fat Cheung.  
Schedule No. III for milk, etc.—  
The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage  
Co., Ltd.  
Schedule No. IV for provisions—Hop  
Kee.  
Schedule No. V for sundries—Hop  
Kee.  
Schedule No. VI for washing—Tak  
Cheung.  
Tin Sun Co., of No. 1A, Kennedy  
Street, Wanchai, for the supply of  
castings to the Kowloon-Canton Rail-  
way during the year 1930.

## MEN, WOMEN, AND AFFAIRS

Clay Bird Shooting: Women Cigar Smokers: A Strange Predicament: Problems of the "Talkie":  
Old China Residents? End of Kidnapping Outrage

Practising for Pheasant Shoots  
THEY are having a busy time  
just now at the shooting schools  
near London, where people are in  
the habit of going for a little prac-  
tice in preparation for the big  
pheasant shoots that are now com-  
ing along.  
The unusually late autumn in  
many parts has made it impossible  
to get at the birds until quite re-  
cently, and in consequence there is  
much leeway to be made up.  
No little ingenuity has been ex-  
pended by some of the gunmakers  
in securing conditions for flying  
the clay birds which reproduce  
very closely those of a real shoot.  
But the practice to be obtained is  
more in quickness and general  
handling of the gun than anything  
else, for the clay birds "fly" too  
rapidly to reproduce the genuine  
flight of a game bird.

Women Cigar Smokers  
IT is well known that men take to  
cigar smoking as a habit, and the  
question of whether women should  
be allowed to smoke is a subject  
which has been discussed in many  
places. In the United States, for  
example, the question has been  
discussed in many places. In the  
United States, for example, the  
question has been discussed in many  
places. In the United States, for  
example, the question has been  
discussed in many places.

her, to a choking barrage of smoke, for  
she puffed fiercely and incessantly.  
The atmosphere became very trying,  
and if a dozen such cigar-smokers had  
been functioning it would probably  
have been intolerable.  
Concils of Fire  
A WELL-KNOWN Guards officer  
was placed the other night  
in an awkward predicament. A pri-  
vate in his regiment, quite a bright  
lad in many respects, transgressed  
rather too many rules and regulations  
and had to be "fired" from the Army,  
not without ignominy.  
The officer was entertaining a small  
party at a restaurant a few days  
later and noticed the man, immedi-  
ately dressed, dining with an attrac-  
tive partner and smiling at him in a  
friendly manner. When that dance  
was over a waiter approached  
the officer's table with two bottles  
of champagne and the whispered in-  
struction: "With Mr. ———'s compliments."

After the appropriate department  
had rewritten this passage it read:  
"There will be a wholesale massacre  
of our kinsmen across the sea."  
I feel I could have done better than  
that myself.  
Old China Hands  
IN the notice published in the  
"North China Daily News" of the  
formation of a China-Japan Society  
at Victoria, B.C., the name of Mr.  
L. A. Whitaker is among those pre-  
sent. The correspondent now writes  
that this name should have been Mr.  
E. G. Whitaker. He adds: "We all  
knew there were a good many old  
China hands settled down here, but  
we were not aware that there were  
so many as there are." A paragraph  
appeared in the local papers about  
the meeting of the Society, and with-  
in two days we received applications  
from over 80 people who formerly re-  
sided in China or Hong Kong.  
Mr. Aaron Brenner  
MR. Aaron Brenner, the victim of  
the recent kidnapping outrage  
has now recovered almost entirely  
from his unfortunate experience and  
is able to attend to his business  
duties. The statement made that Mr.  
Brenner, since the arrest of the gang  
of kidnappers, who are charged with  
the offence, had been kept in a  
state of semi-starvation, is entirely  
untrue. Mr. Brenner has been on his  
feet since a certain evening, and  
has been able to attend to his  
business duties. He has been able  
to attend to his business duties.  
The statement made that Mr.  
Brenner, since the arrest of the gang  
of kidnappers, who are charged with  
the offence, had been kept in a  
state of semi-starvation, is entirely  
untrue. Mr. Brenner has been on his  
feet since a certain evening, and  
has been able to attend to his  
business duties. He has been able  
to attend to his business duties.



**1929**  
**NOW ON SALE**  
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**DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO., 3A, Wyndham Street.**  
AND AT  
Whitenay, Lalfln & Co., Ltd., Brewer's,  
Hung Cheong, 66, Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
H.K. & Kowloon Ferry Wharf Store, Kowloon.  
H.K. & Kowloon Ferry Wharf Store, Hong Kong  
Peak Tram Station Store, Low Tram Station.  
Lee Yee, 12, D'Agular Street.  
Excelsior Co., 5, D'Agular Street.

**ESTABLISHED  
1845**

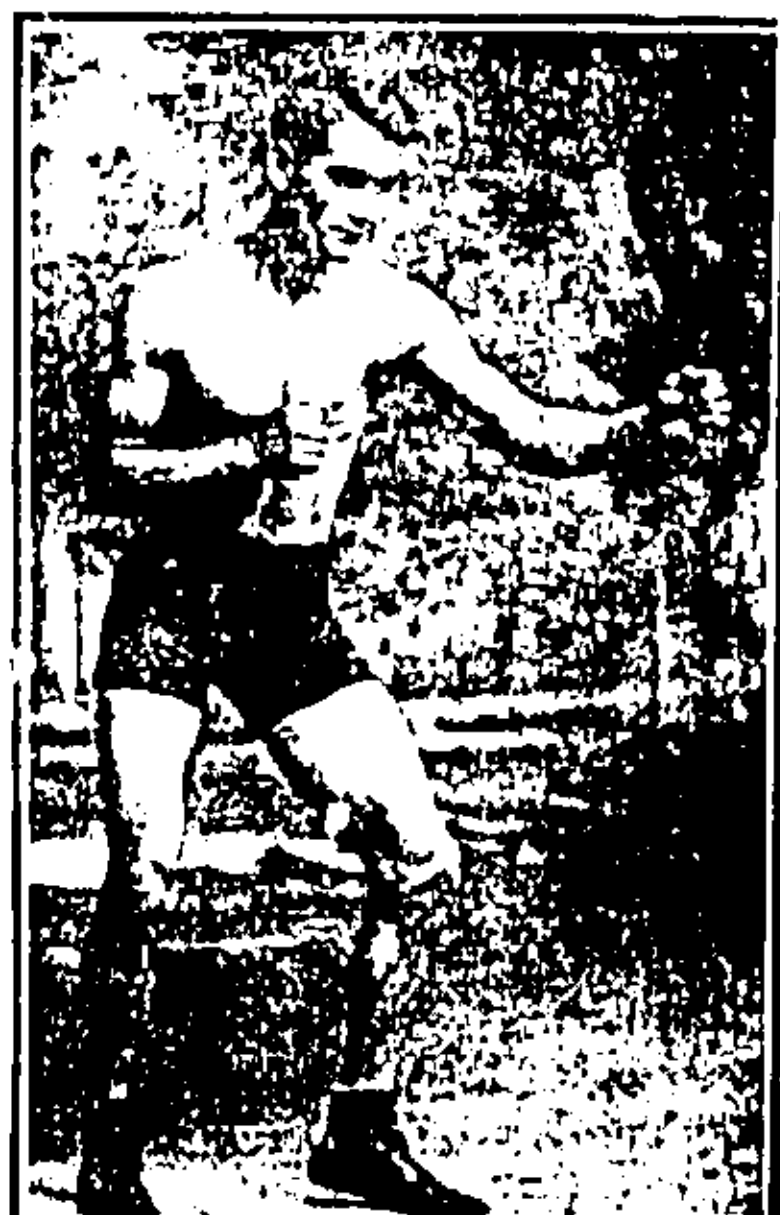
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THE PERSON OR EVENT SHOULD  
BE CLEARLY AND BRIEFLY SET  
OUT.

—an old one is of little use!

AT  
THE HONG KONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.  
3A, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

## PIONEER ART SUPPLEMENT.



**TO BOX HERE.**—Able Seaman Ewin, of H.M.S. "Kent," who is to meet A. B. "Jack" Crichton in a 15 rounds bout at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, January 4, for the middleweight boxing championship of the Colony. He won the welter and middle titles during his last stay here.



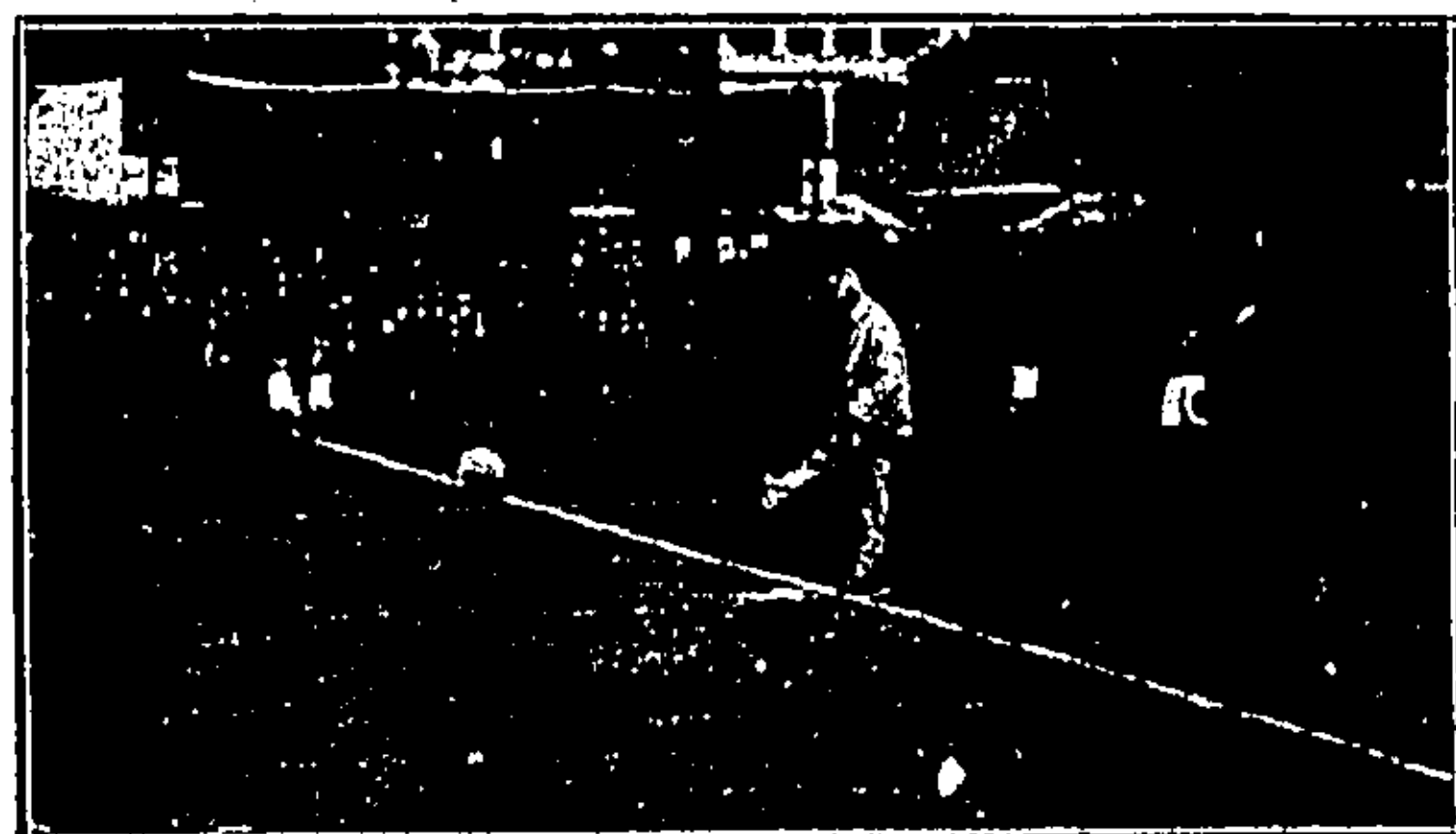
OUR AIRMEN MAKE MERRY.—Here are some of those who attended the Royal Air Force dance in the restaurant of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., on the night of December 20. —(K. Fujiyama).



"FINDING MOSES AMONG THE BULRUSHES."—Tableau presented by the children of Victoria British School on prize day.—(K. Fujiyama).



**INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS: PIONEER ENDEAVOUR JUVENILE TEMPLE.**  
The Pioneer Endeavour Juvenile Temple was instituted in Shanghai after meeting as a Temple Circle for the purpose of interesting and instructive programmes are held every Thursday in Union Church Hall under the able leadership of the Master, a Superintendent, and Mrs. Mathews, Assistant Superintendent. The children themselves fill the offices and conduct the meetings in a very creditable manner. — (Photo by The Forer.)



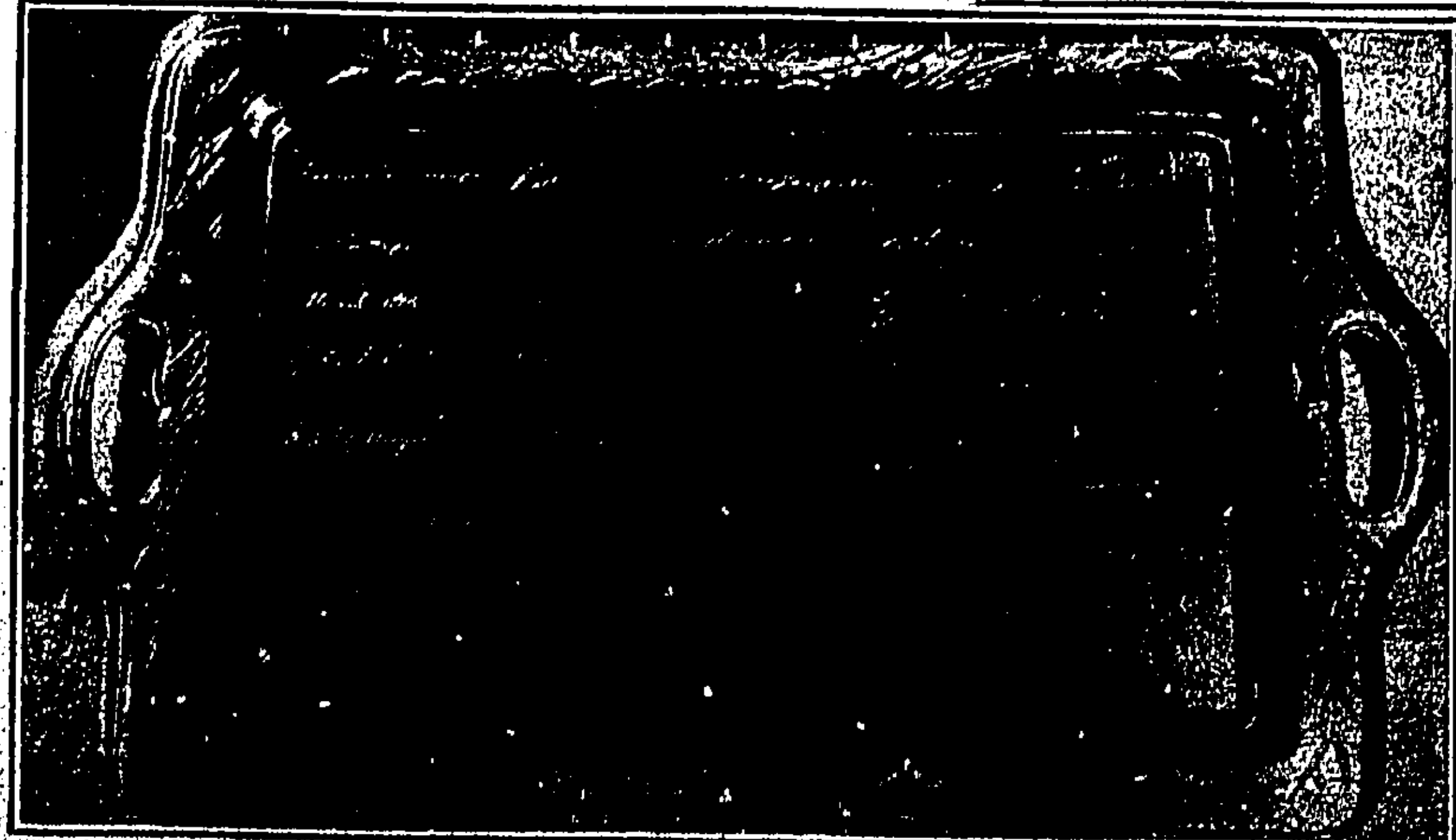
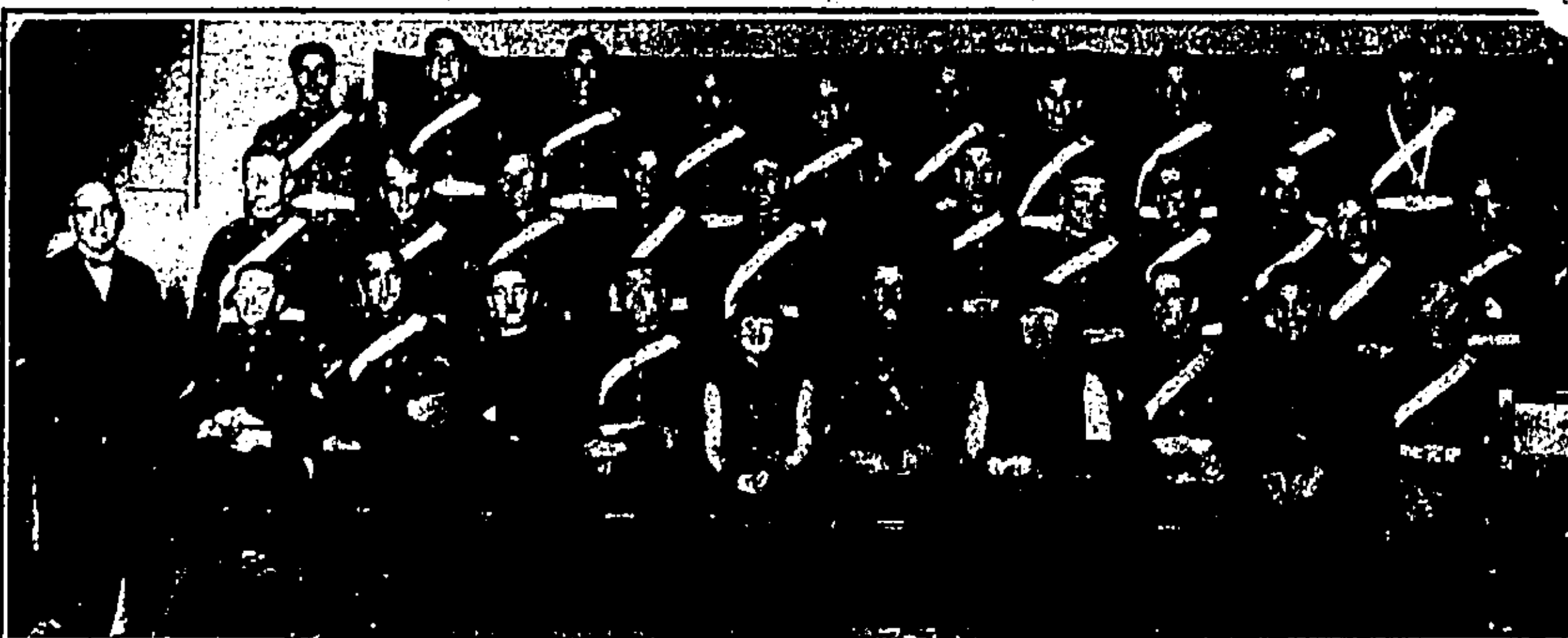
**H.E. KICKS OFF.**—In the annual charity soccer match between the Royal Navy and the Army last week at Sookumpoo.—(K. Fujiyama).



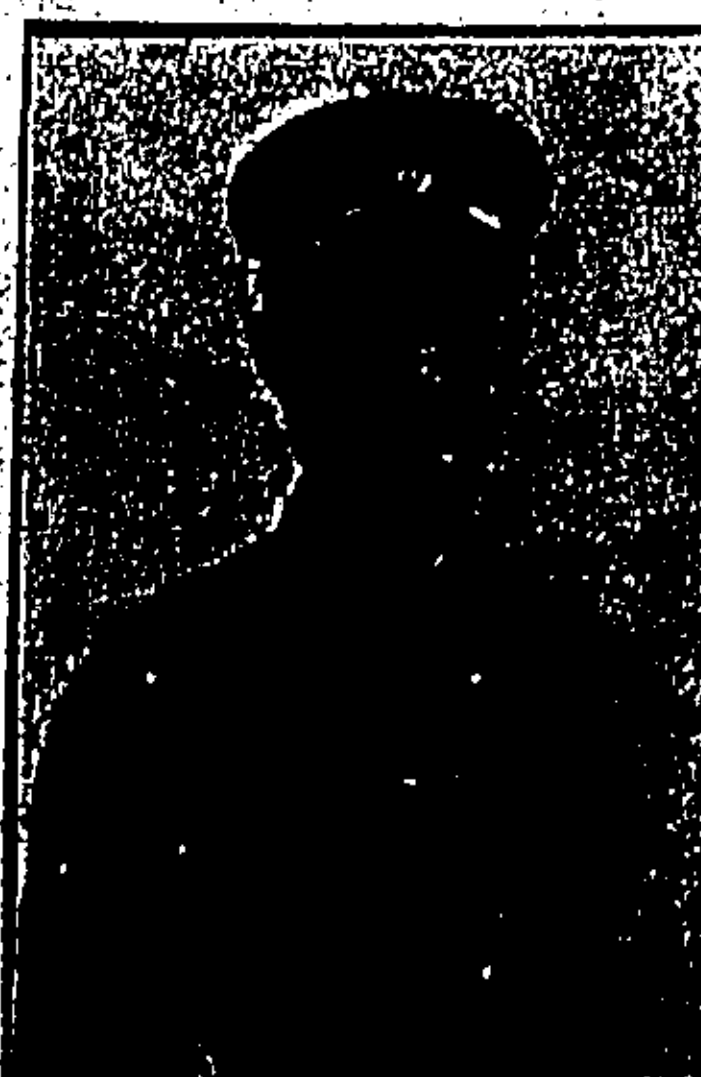
AN INDIAN V.G.—Subadar Ishar Singh, on right centre, in the Armistice Day procession in London.



**THE NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.**—Formerly the National Conservatory of music, since its re-organisation, has made many improvements. Dr. Hsiao Yiu-mei, President, is planning to make it a most complete musical college. A public concert was recently held in the Auditorium of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, in celebration of the second anniversary.



A SOUVENIR TO THE RETIRING AMERICAN MINISTER. Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray was the recipient of a silver tray from the U.S. Consular Officers. Surrounded by the signatures of all the American Consular Officers in China, the inscription reads: "To the Honorable J. V. A. MacMurray, Minister of the United States of America to China, July 1925-November, 1929. With the High Regard and Best Wishes of the United States Consular Officers in China." (Photo by Burr.)



**DEFEATED TANGSI LEADERS**—Whose names are unknown in the recent unsuccessful attempt to capture Canton. Left to right, General Wong Kwong, commanding the 1st division of the 2nd Army, reported killed by a land mine at Pakong; General Wong Shu-hun, who was reported to have died from wounds after a land mine bomb attack; General Lui Woo-yin, who remained neutral; General Ka Hui, who was reported to have been killed by a land mine bomb attack.





# The WOMAN'S Page



## WOMEN IN GREEN

### Fashion's Latest Colour Triumph

The Hon. Mrs. C. W. Forester writes in the "London Daily Telegraph":

We are always hearing about some new complex or other, but I fancy that of colour is as old as the proverbial hills.

The fair sitters of the great colourists or painters of the past (who were allowed no complexes) were doubtless guided by them at least well into the nineteenth century, after which period colours for dress and decoration gradually began to lose much of their old richness and depth.

They became crude and superficial, and their selection depended largely on following certain conventions, such as suggesting blue and pink for golden hair and blue eyes, red and yellow for the flashing brunette, black for age, and white for youth.

All such traditions have lost their bearing to-day. Our dress experts also realise that there are innumerable points in regard to colour-complex to be considered. Besides eyes, hair and complexion, there are types and personalities that should influence choice, women who can wear even the crudest combinations with brilliant results—others whose fragile charms are best shrouded in grey and foggy mystery.

Yellow is lovely with golden corn-coloured hair. Red, in certain shades, is generally becoming to both dark and fair women. Blue is decidedly difficult and often insipid to the fair, white is generally better for maturer charms, and black is for all who possess a certain style to assure of its chic and dignity.

#### Shades for All

What of Fashion's persistent green? It has now reached its triumph, and so firmly necessary that green even defies superstitions, and appears at weddings.

There are so many grades of green that it can, and does, seem to suit all its wearers wonderfully well. Take, for example, the different shades in the favourite bottle-green. There is a real dark bottle and a very pale one, but loveliest of all is that blue-green, peculiar to mineral-water. This gets very near a sea-green, for it has much blue in its composition. There is a softness about bottle-green, which is most attractive, especially for those floating draperies in nets and tulle.

The success of "the woman in green" must depend to some extent on fabric, either a tendency towards long flowing draperies or quaint frills and flounces. The sea-green, that is so soft, is possibly not so effective in stiff tulle as is the harsher vivid emerald tone. In such an instance, the colour and stuff should be chosen by youthful possessors of a somewhat hard, but regular, type of features with blonde hair. Most of the bottle-greens are flattering, but verdant green is not for faded charms.

A good model for a hunt ball has an underlip of the darker green tone, the hem bordered with lace dyed to match. Coloured laces are much seen in the mid-season collections. Several layers of tulle with shaped flounces, dipping at the back, and curving in an upward design, marked with little rosettes in quaintly shaded greens, form the over drapery.

A slim chain of emeralds and diamonds completes this "symphony in green," and crepe de Chine shoes are to be worn with small paste buckles.

These look is of a lovely shot green plush, lined with marabout, and a large shawl collar of ostrich feather, all in the blue-green tones. Many Paris cloaks and coats are treated with marabout. For evening, its charms are manifold. Green velvet is, I consider, better

## Easy on the Eye



Black caracul combined with white fox collar and cuffs make this fur coat a pleasing addition to the wardrobe of the well-dressed girl of to-day when travelling to Shanghai or across to Canada this winter. Its youthful lines create a slim appearance and make it popular with the younger generation.

## LACQUER NAILS

The craze for green has extended to the finger-nails. At a famous coiffeur's establishment was seen lately a very interesting foreigner, dressed in green tweed, with a wonderfully shaded green scarf. She was having her nails lacquered green—quite a dark green—to match. Close by, her friend was getting hers tinted to a red pink. The latter looked more wholesome!

A yellow spot in one corner below the eye and the colour in lacquer repeated on to the finger-nails, suggested a scheme of colour to accentuate the charms of a yellow tulle frock—all frills and flounces, flowing at the back.

A green powder is employed by the same specialists rather successfully on eyelids and under the eyes. It gives a green shadow, which is not unbecoming, with the eyebrows well darkened.

## PRINCESS MAY'S SHOES

A bootmaker tells the following pretty story: "Some years ago," he said, "I worked for a bootmaker in Sheen-lane, near Richmond Park, and on occasions we had work sent down from White Lodge."

"One day a pair of shoes came for some hand-stitching and we were told that they belonged to Princess Mary, now our beloved Queen Mary."

"This was a great honour and there was some question as to who was to do the job. Eventually the old man let us all do a bit to those shoes."

for curtains and cushions, for even in bottle-green it savours too much of mid-Victorianism. I know some older women with slim figures and white hair who are choosing adorable ensembles in bottle-green faille, made up in picturesque Princess trend.

The brightest Tudor green can be successfully allied to the golden guinea shade for pyjama and smoking suits.

## THAT LIPSTICK

### Menace To Modesty And Chastity

Betty Dawes writes in a Singapore contemporary:

In a recently published book, "Fads and Fallacies," the author sees, in the common use of rouge, "forces which tend to militate against modesty and chastity." He is by no means the first to arrive at that conclusion. In fact, his fears have been shared by thousands long dead and gone.

Not only in this century have there been complaints against the "gilding of the lily." Every age has known people who have objected to the use of paint and powder. They insist that it is impossible to improve upon nature—but do they prefer the wild rose to the beautiful many-coloured varieties cultivated in a garden, or the little unscented dog violet to the large perfumed Parma violet?

#### The First Rouge

To those people, both men and women, who think that rouge and lipstick are an invention of the "modern woman" it may come as a surprise to learn that they have been used since the beginnings of civilisation. Many thousands of years ago the Chinese invented the use of rouge, extracting the colouring matter from dried red flowers. Recently an Austrian Professor discovered that lipstick, as well as face paints, were used in ancient Egypt.

The forerunners of Cleopatra had liquid white powder also, as a fair skin was much admired. To enhance the beauty and expressiveness of the eyes darkened lashes were demanded, as in the present day. This was done by the use of "Kohl," a pigment made from charred frankincense.

#### What Men Say

The various cosmetics of ancient days would no doubt be considered quite impossible by the woman of the twentieth century, yet the fact remains that paint and powder were used thousands of years ago. They have been used right through the ages, and no doubt, will continue to be used by women, in the same way as the cry against them will continue to be raised by certain masculine voices.

If nature cannot be improved, why, then, do men shave? Why do they manœuvre their finger-nails instead of allowing them to grow, and to be shaped only by their contact with the materials of their work?

But perhaps the anti-cosmetic man was never more ridiculous than when, after condemning rouge and powder, he retired and applied a little pomade to his waxed moustache!

## STYLES REELS

(By Howard Green)

Norma Talmadge shops in Hollywood before tripping off to New York. For travel or morning wear she has chosen a dark green crepe dress, the waistline posed at normal and the skirt, with insets of the same material, dropped to fourteen inches from the floor. The bodice is intricately cut, so that the shoulders are formed of the bias of the material, and the sleeves set in just above the elbow.

## Youthful Aspect



The fastidious young lady wishing to remain youthfully smart, dons the three-piece suit of tweed, made up in a red and black mixture, with tan jersey blouse. Red embroidered eyelets on the bodice, through which tasselled cords are laced, and red jersey turban complete the ensemble.

## FACE POWDER

### Differences Of London And Lancashire

The question whether London girls use more face powder than Lancashire girls was raised in a London county court recently, when a wholesale firm of complexion powder manufacturers sued four Lancashire hairdressers for money due on face-powder supplied.

A Press representative, who set out to find out what the girls of Lancashire thought about this, asked the manageress of a Manchester beauty parlour for her opinion.

She replied: "The girls here do not not appreciate how much the proper use of powder can improve the appearance. Lancashire girls are very pretty, but a little more powder now and then would help things a lot."

Among others, a visitor from London, who is staying in Manchester, was asked for her view. "I have been in Lancashire some time," she replied, "and there is no doubt that London girls use far more powder than Lancashire girls. Here

(Continued at foot of next Column)

## HOME PRIVACY

### French Idea of Combined Room

It is perhaps only in Britain that absolute privacy in each room has been strenuously insisted upon. In America, in France, rooms tend to run into each other, and the sitting-room, bed-room, or the bed-sitting-room has long been a commonplace in both countries.

Owing to the housing shortage and the high rents since the war, space in Britain has also become contracted, and while the one big room for everything has not made too much headway, there are thousands of bed-sitting-rooms, where formerly bed-rooms were so strictly confined to their own function that even a fire was rather out of the ordinary.

From the accepted bed-sitting-room, the French have progressed still further along the lines of the combined room. There are salons, bed-rooms and studio bed-rooms and studio salons.

Even individual pieces of furniture have departed from one watertight function, and while the bed is squally a day-bed or divan and can be used for a seat or a sofa, the bookcase often forms the top or bottom of the bed, and bookcases can also be sideboards or shelves, or have little doors which turn them into cupboards.

The hitherto rigidly divided furniture, in short, has undergone a complete revolution, and instead of having any longer an accepted form, it is made to suit exactly the needs of the particular individual, who may like to sit up to a table, but, on the other hand, may dearly love to read in bed or even work there.

J. J. Adnet has shown himself particularly adept in grasping the spirit of the modern movement, without necessarily indulging in any of its eccentricities.

While adhering to the present-day simplicity of form and boldness of outline, all his furniture is, first and foremost, comfortable. In the rooms with the round-backed chairs, the bed is of the divan shape, but unlike most divans, which are inclined to be slippery at night, it is given a top and bottom.

That the top and bottom form bookcases and cupboards, one of which opens into a writing desk, is beside the point. Here is a good bed—for there never was a French bed that was not good—which has all the comfortable attributes of a bed without much disguise about it, and which is yet equally suited for drawing-room purposes.

With so many functions combined in it, it allows of considerable simplicity and space in the rest of the room. The bookcase is continued beyond the bed, and forms one of the most decorative elements in the room. The square-set table is low and plain and sufficient for the ordinary purposes of tea.

## "SWEET DISORDER"

Alas for the kiss-curl, but that has gone, too. Hair will be worn straight against the cheeks and over the ears, although just a few curls will be permitted on the forehead.

The poet who wrote about the "sweet disorder" of a woman's dress now has his words applied to their hair. According to London's smartest hairdresser, heads must look uneven this winter.

One side will be more curly than the other; one side will look orderly and the other ruffled. But the smartest coiffure of all is one that has a slightly Russian air about it.

The hair is middle parted, brushed straight down on either side of the face, and turned into a chignon of hanging curls low at the back.

In Lancashire the girls seem dowdy and enabby. The London girls use more cosmetics, but at least they look chic. That is more than you can say of the Lancashire girls."

## Nice & Warm



The above costume is made from a warm shade of red in a rough serge. With the suit is a long coat with grey caracul scarf collar, grey silk blouse, hat and grey reptilian skin purse and slippers.

## CHURCH AND FASHIONS

The late Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, had rather pronounced views on the prevailing modes for women. He was not in favour of them. And in view of his strictures there was curiosity to know the views of Mgr. Verdier, his successor, on this subject. The new Archbishop confesses that he has not had time to study the latent creations of the dressmakers, but he considers that they are authorities on the subject, and that, as the eyes of the world are fixed on them, foreigners are inclined to judge them by their appearance.

Mgr. Verdier expresses his satisfaction that skirts are to be longer. He is of opinion that a mode is only indecent when it is not artistic. For him, art purifies fashion, and in Paris the mode is art. After this judicial pronouncement there is no doubt that his appointment to the Archbishopric of Paris will be welcomed by elegant Parisiennes.

## THE PRINCE'S APPEAL

The Prince of Wales, speaking at Bradford on November 13, expressed the hope that women would support the longer skirt fashion in the interest of trade.

Whatever may be happening in other cities—Berlin, it is reported, has definitely repudiated the longer skirt movement—the fashion centres of Paris and the social world of London have most decidedly joined the long skirt brigade.

This is noticeable to some degree by day, when even the walking skirt covers the knees by four inches, but it is the formal afternoon gown and the evening dress that have made a drastic descent. A decade of fashion might well divide the ball-rooms and reception-rooms of the present winter season from those of a few short months ago.

Everywhere one sees the long skirts worn by the leaders of fashion, and the courageous woman who attempts to retain her short skirt by night looks strangely dowdy in a room of sweeping floor-touching draperies.

## HINTS TO MOTHERS

### Simple Clothes For The Children

Children's clothes without a don't sewed up in the seams is the fashion watchword Travis Banton, Paramount fashion designer, gives to mothers.

"No child should ever be given a frock or suit and then be told to be careful of it," says Banton. "Children should at all times feel free to move about without any thought of the care of their clothes intruding. Clothes should never hamper a child nor make him self-conscious of them. The day of the fussy garment, when little girls were cautioned not to stir about for fear of musing or tearing their dresses is past."

"To-day the boys and girls, who are dressed simply, are the ones that are dressed modishly."

In the wardrobe which he designed for the six children in "The Children" with Mary Brian and Freddie March, this modish simplicity is carried out.

The smaller girls, Little Mitzi and Ruby Parsley, wear dresses which hang straight from the shoulders, while twelve-year-old Anita Louie finds the one-piece dress with the pleated skirt becoming.

The boys, Billy Sonny and Philippe de Lacy, go in for shorts. One reason for this is that the picture's locale is in Europe, and shorts are popular with the Continental boy. Donald Smith, a nine-month-old baby, wears the romper type of garment.

For the dresses and suits of the girls and seven-year-old Billy, sheer handkerchief linen, pique and challie are in excellent taste, since they are easily laundered and are strong, durable materials, as well as being adaptable.

In selecting colours, mothers are advised by Banton not to be nervous about dressing their children in vivid, bright hues. Children love bright colours, and since their diminutive frocks make but a small splash of colour, anyway, no hesitancy need be felt about indulging in the reds, blues, greens and yellows of the rainbow.

Three-piece ensembles of finger-tipped coat, pleated skirt and sweater or tuck-in silk blouse are smart for girls. These costumes borrow the latest fashion trend from their mother's wardrobe. They should lack, however, any of the elaborateness, which may be expended upon the adult ensemble. Tweed is a popular medium.

Scotch or English tweeds in gray and brown mixtures are smart for boys' suits, which are now boasting vests, like father's. Philippe wears a salt and pepper suit of semi-Norfolk coat, vest and shorts.

A fashionable and serviceable material for the coats of school girls and boys is imported camel's hair. It is warm and still light in weight, in all ideal for the romps and wear which all school garments merit. Berets are in high favour, being made to match the coats.

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ORNAMENTS  
POWDER BRUSHES  
SILK HOSE  
BED SNOGS  
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Orders taken for Ladies' Dresses, Coats, Costumes, and Hats.

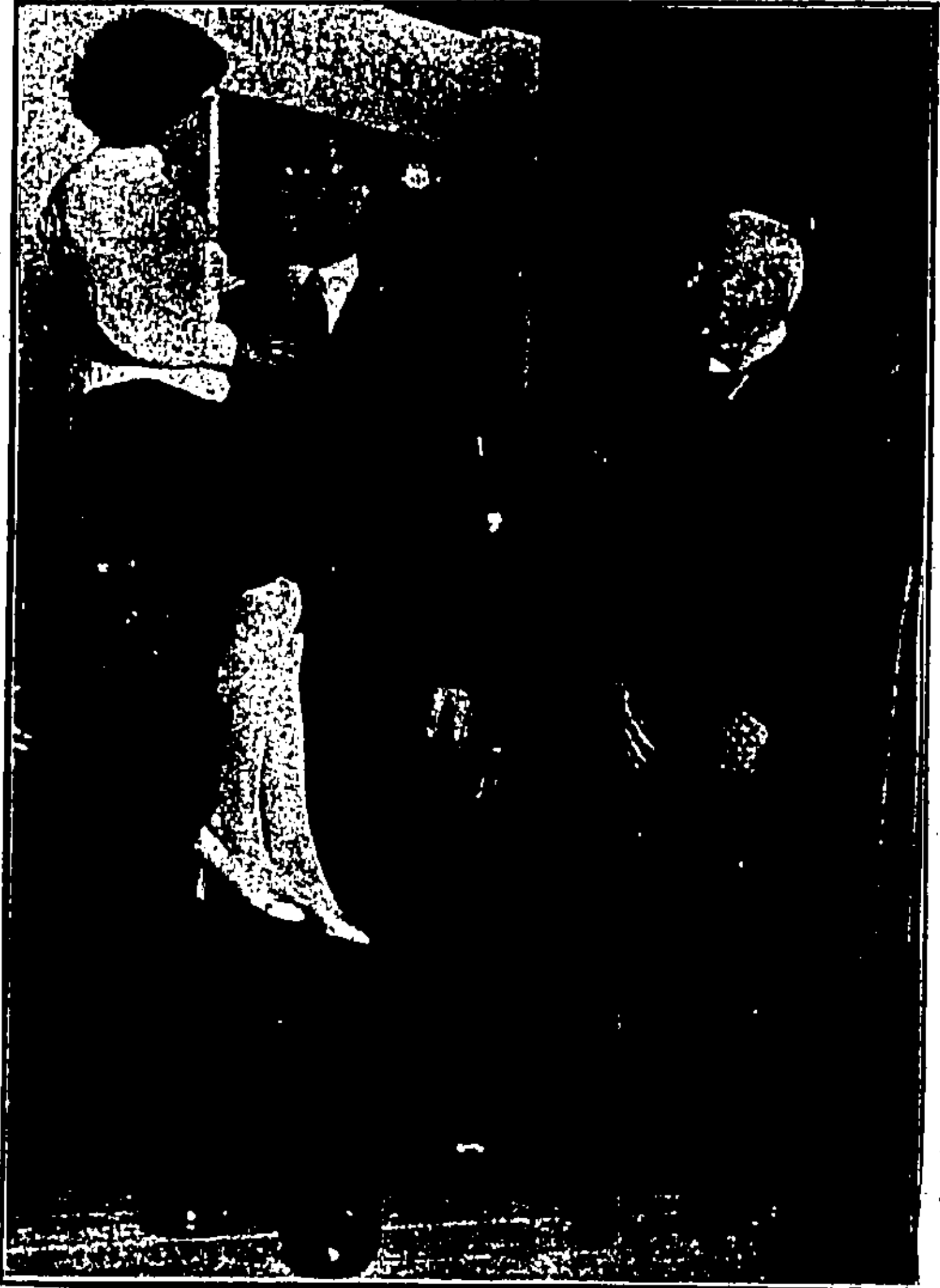
Tai Ping Bldg. 18, Queen's Rd. C.



# Our Homeside Picture Service



**FOGS IN LONDON.**—One day last month was the worst London had experienced since last March from the point of view of its effect in delaying the morning traffic. This is a silhouette scene on the Thames Embankment. The statue of Queen Boudicca looms through the fog with curious effect.—(Sport and General).



**CARNERA AT HEALTH EXHIBITION.**—Primo Carnera, the giant Italian boxer, paid a visit to the New Health Exhibition in London and received quite an ovation. He is seen lifting Miss Betty Siddons, the film actress.—(Sport and General).



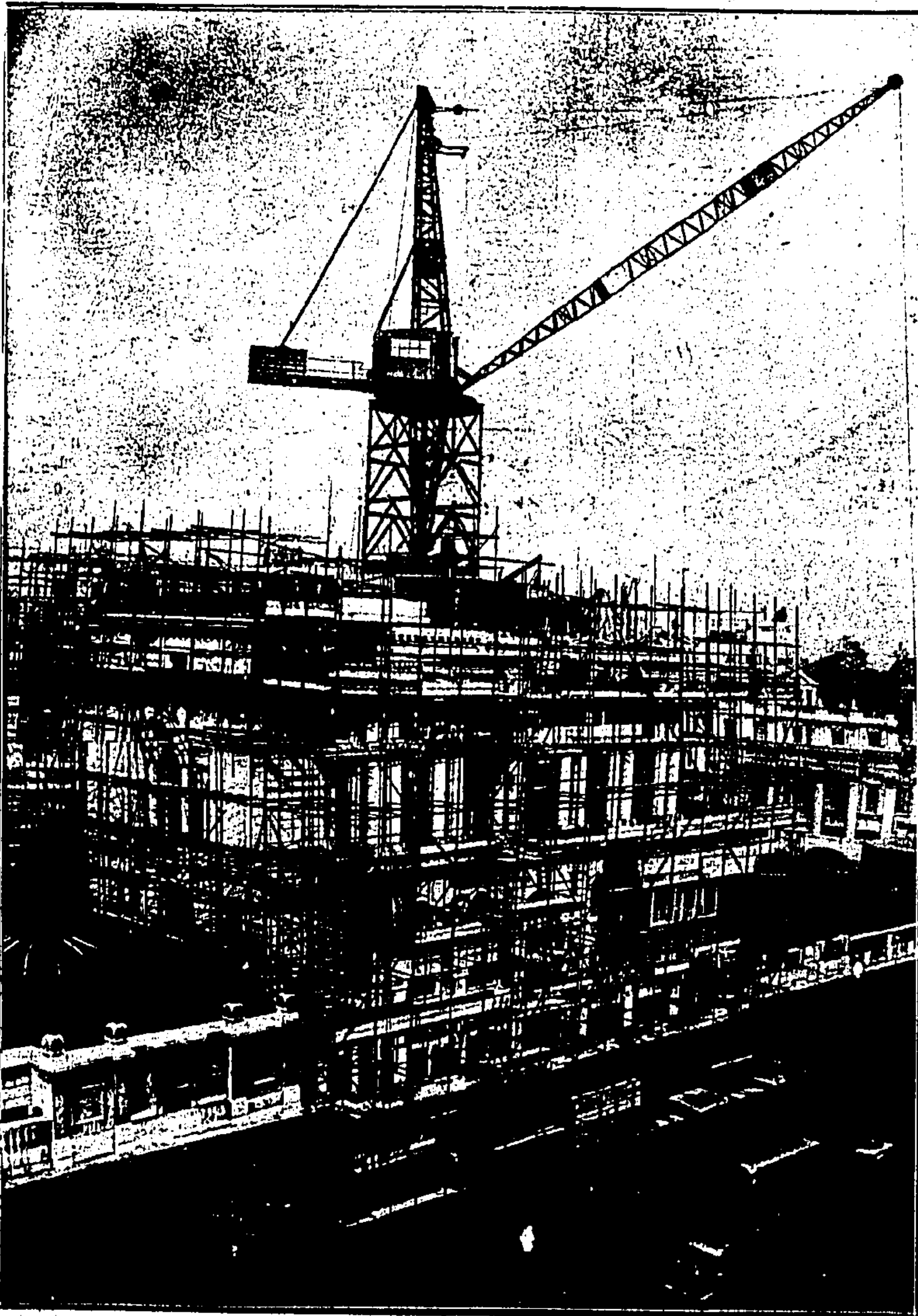
**ST. JAMES'S PALACE.**—It is decided that the Five Powers Naval Conference which is to open in London on Jan. 21, shall be held in St. James's Palace. H.M. the King has granted permission for this ancient home to be used. No more dignified setting could have been found for this meeting of British, American, Japanese, French and Italian statesmen. Our photo is of the conference room.—(Sport and General).



**FASHIONABLE WOMEN'S DRESS.**—A group of women are seen in the foreground, wearing elaborate, patterned dresses. The background is dark and indistinct.



**SAILORS' CHRISTMAS PUDDING IN THE MAKING.**—Lady Ryrie, the wife of the High Commissioner for Australia, presided over the stirring of the sailors' Christmas pudding at the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, London, the ingredients have been given to the hospital by Australia House. Captain Sir Arthur Clarke, K.B.E., chairman of the Management Committee (left) and Lady Ryrie, take a hand in the stirring.—(Sport and General).



**THE EVER-CHANGING LONDON SKYLINE.**—A new London skyline is rapidly appearing with the erection of the new upper floors on the "Bank of England." Here is a fine general view of the bank with the work proceeding apace. Its massive structure towers above the surrounding buildings.—(Sport and General).



**ONE OF THE MODERN METHODS OF KEEPING SLIM.**—The group of women are seen in the foreground, wearing elaborate, patterned dresses. The background is dark and indistinct.



**M.P.'S AND THE R.101.**—Members of Parliament arrived at Cardington, Bedford, eagerly awaiting their trip in the R. 101, but, for the second time, owing to unsettled weather conditions, the trip had to be postponed. The M.P.'s, however, entered the airship and partook of lunch therein, as seen here, Mr. G. A. Sherwood (extreme left), Dr. Ethel Bentham, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mr. Ben Tillett.—(Sport and General).



**WEDDING OF POPULAR TENNIS "STAR."**—Large crowds gathered at St. Margaret's, Westminster, for the wedding of Mr. E. F. Whittingstall, the artist, and Miss Eileen Bennett, the famous lawn tennis player. The bride made a lovely picture in her wonderful gown of white velvet, with which she wore a halo of pearls. The couple are seen leaving the church after the ceremony.—(Sport and General).



**HAVOC OF GALE AND FLOOD.**—Scenes at Newton Abbot, Devon, where a lake 12 miles long was formed, cottages being flooded to a depth of four feet, tenants having to take refuge in the bedrooms. Picture shows terrace houses flooded last month. People could not get out of their houses and food had to be hauled up to bedroom windows.—(Sport and General).



**DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.**—The group of people are seen in the foreground, wearing elaborate, patterned dresses. The background is dark and indistinct.




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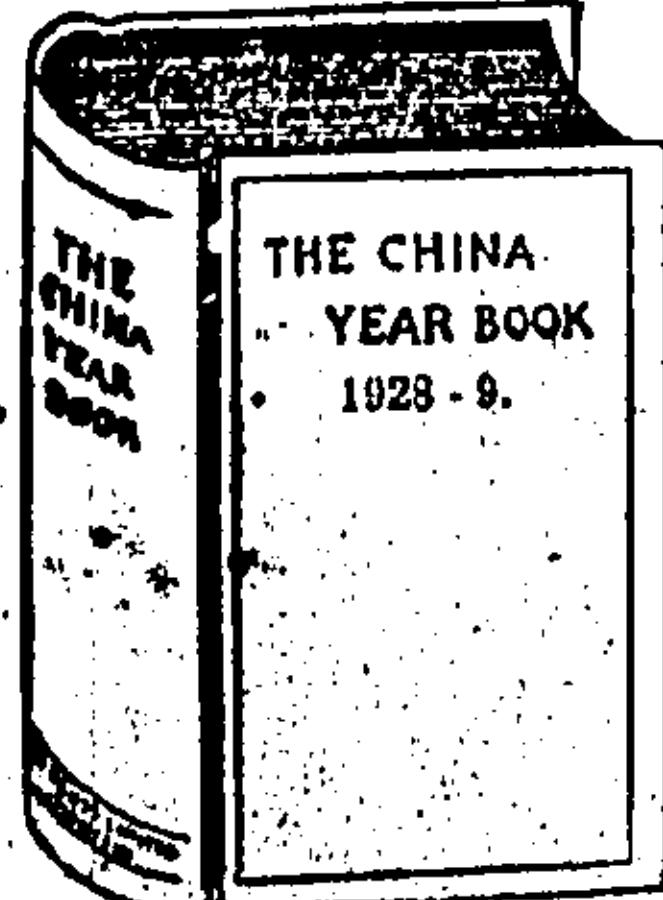
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## COMMUNIST WORK IN S. AFRICA

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO  
COMBAT SERIOUS PERIL  
NEW LEGISLATION

The Bill recently published by the South African Government, which is to give the Minister of Justice power to deal with Communist and seditious propaganda is a sequel to the outbreak of natives in Durban last June. The Durban disorders—which developed into serious racial riots—surprised and alarmed the white community. The natives had certain grievances, but there was a general uneasy suspicion that Communist agitators were to blame for the disturbances. This suspicion was confirmed by the inquiry into the whole affair conducted by Mr. Justice de Waal, who found that, though the rioting was not directly due to Communist agents, the agitation which they had been carrying on had certainly contributed to the general unrest.

Popular uneasiness was increased by the successful appeal to the Supreme Court of a Communist named Bunting, who had been charged under the Native Administration Act with using language "calculated to promote a feeling of hostility between the native and European races." The incident on which this charge was based occurred in the Transkei, and he was convicted before the magistrate, but on appeal it was held by the Judge-President of the Eastern Districts Courts that no intention on Bunting's part to promote such a feeling of hostility had been shown, as he had "preached only the doctrine of Communism, a recognized political faith."

Trade Union and Communism. During the debate on Supply, General Smuts drew attention to this judgment and pointed out that, though the I.C.U.—the Industrial and Commercial Union, which is the natives' principal industrial organization—had been converted into a genuine trade union, a movement of a dangerous character could also be discerned; that it was obvious that a Communist movement was growing among the natives; and that if matters were allowed to drift the movement would become very difficult to control. For once the Prime Minister and General Smuts saw eye to eye on native affairs; for General Hertzog thanked the Leader of the Opposition for raising the question, and said that the law as it stood apparently left an opening which should be closed at once. He promised that a Bill would be introduced to strengthen the law. The measure now published is the fulfilment of the promise.

In his report on the Durban riots Mr. Justice de Waal said, that the constitution of the I.C.U. was based on trade unionism and as such presumably excluded Communism, but that the I.C.U. leaders had at all times given hospitality to notorious Communists and placed their hall at the disposal of these agitators. Mr. J. S. Marwick, M.L.A., who is regarded as one of the best authorities on native affairs in Parliament—30 years ago, when he was a young Natal Civil servant, he shepherded several thousand Zulus who were employed on the Rand back to Natal by road having after having persuaded President Kruger into providing them with supplies—is convinced that Communists were the chief instigators of the trouble. Speaking in the House recently, he quoted from letters he had received before the Durban riots from native correspondents, who warned him of the activities of a small party of European Communists. These activities, the native writers declared, would assuredly lead to trouble. Indeed, the tactics of the I.C.U.—the Natal organization is a separate organization which broke away from the parent body—seem to indicate that they were dictated by a European and not a native mind.

Native Temperance. I.C.U. in a campaign ostensibly on behalf of native temperance,

created a boycott of the Durban Corporation's native beer halls. These beer halls were established over 20 years ago, and were started in order to enable the authorities to close down the "shebeens," where native beer and much more potent liquors were brewed, and provide the natives with alternative resorts. The municipal monopoly system for kaffir beer has been adopted in many other towns, and it is generally known as the Durban system.

Recently a suburban authority proposed also to adopt this system, whereupon the I.C.U. began an agitation against it on the ground that it would increase native drunkenness, though local statistics, which Mr. Justice de Waal quoted in his report, show that native drunkenness greatly decreased in Durban after the establishment of the beer halls. The move was a shrewd one, for though the members of the I.C.U. are probably regular customers of these beer halls, many missionaries and the Christian natives under their influence are inclined to disapprove of the system, as they object to any legalized facilities for the provision of fermented liquor to natives, and their criticisms were used by the I.C.U. or by the European minds behind it, in the campaign against the establishment of similar institutions in the suburbs.

Collisions with Europeans. Week-end demonstrations were organized, and during some of them there were slight collisions with Europeans. Finally, when some other minor grievances arose, a boycott of the Durban beer halls was declared. Then the movement got completely out of hand. Bands of natives raided these places, driving out the customers and doing some damage, while others attempted to force the European-owned eating houses for natives to close down, and a campaign of intimidation was begun to compel all natives to join the I.C.U. These activities finally brought about European reprisals at the I.C.U. officers, in the vicinity of which the more serious conflicts occurred.

A curious feature of the outbreak is that it ceased more suddenly than it began. It is true that many of the natives who took part, and probably a good many who were entirely innocent, received very rough treatment at the hands of the European civilians. Originally the Europeans went to the assistance of the police, but afterwards they took the opportunity, as they put it, "to teach the natives a good lesson." It is an unfortunate fact that in South Africa any native disturbance immediately assumes an interracial character, for there is always a tendency for the Europeans not merely to range themselves on the side of authority, but to use the occasion to mete out to native law breakers punishment far more drastic than the keeping of the peace requires.

There is no doubt that the native leaders had no intention of precipitating troubles of the kind which occurred. In the end they had to seek police protection, and one declared he feared his own supporters just as much as he did the Europeans who had taken the law into their own hands. It is a remarkable fact that the disturbances should have occurred in the centre where the natives are not politically minded, for the great majority of the native population of Durban consists of men who are still under tribal influences, whose permanent homes are at their kraals in the country, and who are only resident in town during the intermittent periods that they are at work. But undoubtedly the Communists were able to exploit their grievances and their misunderstandings; and there can be no question that the dangerous agitation among the natives is being intensified, not only in Natal, but in the Transvaal.

## AN ELOPMENT?

Magistrate Thinks It  
Was Not Kidnapping

On Mr. F. X. d'Almeida, sen., entering a plea of "guilty" to a technical offence, Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith yesterday imposed a fine of \$25 on a Chinese who was charged with harbouring an unmarried girl, and alternatively, with enticing her away from her parents.

The case for the prosecution, conducted by Mr. H. R. Butters of the S.O.A., was that on learning that his daughter was getting too familiar with the accused, he withdrew her from a factory at which both were living. A few days later on October 8, the girl suddenly disappeared and was subsequently found in the accused's home.

In finding the accused, the Magistrate thought that it was more like an elopement than kidnapping. Mr. W. L. watched the case in the interest of the girl's parents.

Mr. d'Almeida, who is a well-known Chinese merchant, was fined \$25, and alternatively, with enticing her away from her parents.

## WANTED ON ALLEGED MURDER CHARGE

CANTON AUTHORITIES SEEK  
EXTRADITION OF LOCAL COOLIE

THE CASE ADJOURNED

The defence was opened before Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday afternoon in the case in which the Canton authorities are seeking the extradition of a Chinese named Au Ying for alleged armed robbery, and the murder of a young woman at Au Chuen village, Namhol, Kwangtung, on April 27, 1927.

The alleged fugitive, in the witness box, claimed that he had been employed at the Grand Theatre, Wanchai, for the past 11 years and was in Hong Kong on the date of the alleged murder. He had never had a holiday since he took the job as coolie at the theatre, and had not been anywhere near his native village.

The Village Bully. Three of the man's folk from the Grand Theatre could bear out his claim. The principal witness for the prosecution the alleged fugitive described as the village bully, who sought to work off a clanish grudge by starting the prosecution. Au Yu (the principal witness) had picked on the alleged fugitive because he thought he could in this way extort money from him (the alleged fugitive's) rich uncle.

Chan Kwan-chun, a ticket seller at the Grand Theatre, supported the alleged fugitive's alibi, after which his Worship adjourned the case for a week.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

Severance of Diplomatic  
Relations Likely

Tokyo, Yesterday. A delicate situation which will possibly result in the severance of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations has been created by Nanking's definite refusal of Mr. Obata as Minister.

Although officials deny that severance is at present contemplated, they admit that Nanking has been requested to reconsider, and warned that serious consequences may ensue if a refusal is insisted upon.

On the other hand, the Japanese Government appears to be hopeful that Nanking's decision, though nominally final, will prove otherwise, as it is felt that the attitude is largely dictated by the Chinese internal political situation, which is always subject to sudden changes. Japan's strong stand on this matter is understood to be due to considering Nanking's objections invalid.

Ostensibly the refusal is due to Mr. Obata being non persona grata owing to his connection with the "21 Demands" but as no such objections were raised when Mr. Obata was appointed Minister in 1918, Japan considers the objection untenable, especially as China recognised Mr. Obata's services in the settlement of the Shantung question by bestowing an unusually high decoration.

It is understood that Japan, in addition to asking Nanking to reconsider the matter, has instructed Mr. Shigemitsu to seek a personal interview with Chiang Kai-shek for the purpose of thrashing out the question.—Reuter.

## COAL CONFERENCE

Nine European Nations  
To Participate

Geneva, Yesterday. Nine of the principal European coal-producing countries, Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Holland, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, will participate in the Coal Conference convened by the International Labour Bureau at Geneva on January 6. Each country will send three delegates, representing the Government, the coal owners, and the miners.

The questions of working hours, wages, and conditions of labour in coal mines will be considered, in order to decide which shall be inscribed on the agenda of the 1930 session of the International Labour Conference, with a view to reaching an international agreement.—Reuter.

## OIL PRODUCTION

Operations Suspended In  
Colombia

New York, Yesterday. Tired for the past litigation with the Colombian Government, the Gulf Oil Company, which the Mexican Government has suspended its oil operations in Colombia, has decided to suspend its oil operations in Colombia.—Reuter.

## VILLAGE ATTACKS LOYAL CHIEF

REFUSAL TO JOIN IN RECENT  
DISTURBANCES

SPORADIC RIOTING

London, Yesterday. A telegram from the Southern Province of Nigeria states that four people were killed and wounded on December 20, when neighbours attacked the village of a loyal chief named Obakwo, who refused to join in the recent disturbances. Arrangements are being made to protect him. The general position in the disturbed areas improved, the women returning to the villages. A daylight patrol is being organised at Owerri to stop looting, which continues in the Owerri Division. The looting tends to spread south to Okagwi. The situation in Calabar Province is fairly improved. Sporadic rioting occurred at Okopedi, in the Aro District, but elsewhere it is quiet.—Reuter.

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## RELICS OF NELSON FOR AMERICA

DENOUNCED BY AMERICAN AS  
"INTERNATIONAL ROBBERY"

"VICTORY" FURNITURE

An unnamed American is about to take to the United States the original mahogany wine-cooler, table and sideboard which were in Admiral Nelson's cabin when that sea hero was shot and killed at the Battle of Trafalgar, states the "Brooklyn Eagle." This was announced by Mr. Charles A. McAllister, president of the American Bureau of Shipping, who considers the purchase and transfer of the historical relics as "nothing less than international robbery." Captain McAllister has just returned to his own country after attending the sessions of the International conference at London, which drew up a new code for safety of life at sea.

"Don't forget that Lord Nelson is as great a hero to the English as George Washington is to us," he said. "What would we say of the European who came over here and took away Washington's table at Mount Vernon?"

Visited Nelson's Ship. Captain McAllister said that he made his discovery while visiting the "Victory" Admiral Nelson's famous ship now sealed up in a graving dock at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Like the Constitution, the "Victory" has been rebuilt by public subscription.

"I was looking at the cabin, and particularly at the wine-cooler, copper-lined, which the officers used to fill with cold sea water to keep their bottles at the right temperature, when the commander who was with me said that an American was soon to take the relics away."

It seems that when Lord Nelson's body was brought into Gibraltar, a confidential steward made off with the cabin furniture and sold it. It passed through many hands, and finally was put up at auction. This American, whom the British commander refused to name, then bid the relics in.

Copies Being Made. The wine-cooler, table and sideboard were only being loaned to the ship while copies were being made. I asked the commander why he didn't give the copies to the American and keep the originals. He said, "That isn't the English way."

"I think that here is a chance for a great international courtesy. If the man who bought those relics, wherever he is, would present them to England, and keep the copies himself, the gift would go straight to everyone's heart."

"Don't forget that without Admiral Nelson, Napoleon would have overrun England and the United States history would have been far different than it has been."

## Wall Street Inquiry



Senator New of Rhode Island, in a speech at Providence, said that he had been asked to investigate a speculative movement in the stock exchange, and that he had been asked to investigate a speculative movement in the stock exchange, and that he had been asked to investigate a speculative movement in the stock exchange.

## COLD WEATHER UP THE YANGTZE

CHINKIANG DEEP IN SNOW;  
GOOD LUCK FOR FARMERS

HOUSES COLLAPSE AT WUHU

Chinkiang, Dec. 20. Chinkiang is wrapped in a mantle of snow, several inches deep, making more beautiful the beautiful, and beautifying the unsightly parts; for even a garbage box, or a rubbish heap, becomes picturesque when garnished with snow. But not only is it ornamental, it is most beneficial and, therefore, most welcome to the whole countryside.

In common with most places, we have been having some tense moments within recent times, and our full share of facts and fancies, difficult sometimes to discriminate between the two—we were glad when the atmosphere cleared, and fear, for the moment, has fled.

Snow at Yangchow

Yangchow, Dec. 19. Snow has fallen here to an average depth of 9½ inches and it is still falling. The temperature is not low, the thermometer reading 31 degrees early this morning.

Nanking reports that 18 inches of snow fell during the week-end. Wuhu reports are to the effect that a heavy snowstorm visited the city on Saturday, causing many houses to collapse. The motor bus and steam-launch services have suspended.

Taiyuan telegrams to the Chinese press say that the whole of Shansi Province is covered with snow and, as a result, food prices are steadily declining.

Thunder in Hankow

Hankow, Dec. 18. The rumours which abound, such as the suicide of Gen. Chang Fakuei and the partial destruction of the Yellow River Bridge on the Kin-Han railway by Gen. Tang Seng-chi, have been supplemented by a heavily portentous. During the first heavy fall of snow in Hankow this winter lightning flashed and thunder rolled. One saying has it that if thunder is heard before the winter solstice there will be forty-nine days of bad weather.

## EXCHANGES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| On London—                            |              |
| Bank, wire .....                      | 1/7 1/2      |
| Bank, on demand .....                 | 1/7 9/16     |
| Bank, 30 days' sight .....            | 1/7 1/2      |
| Bank, 4 months' sight .....           | 1/7 1/2      |
| Credits, 4 months' sight .....        | 1/8 1/2      |
| Documentary 4 months' sight .....     | 1/8 1/2      |
| On Paris—                             |              |
| On demand .....                       | 1012 1/2     |
| Credits, 4 months' sight .....        | 1007 1/2     |
| On Berlin—                            |              |
| On demand .....                       | 108 1/2      |
| On New York—                          |              |
| On demand .....                       | 39 1/2       |
| Credits, 60 days' sight .....         | 41 1/2       |
| On Bombay—                            |              |
| Wire .....                            | 108 1/2      |
| On demand .....                       | 108 1/2      |
| On Calcutta—                          |              |
| Wire .....                            | 108 1/2      |
| On demand .....                       | 108 1/2      |
| On Singapore—                         |              |
| On demand .....                       | 70 1/2       |
| On Manila—                            |              |
| On demand .....                       | 70 1/2       |
| On Shanghai—                          |              |
| On demand .....                       | 77 1/2       |
| 30 days' sight (private paper) .....  | 77 1/2       |
| On Yokohama—                          |              |
| On demand .....                       | 80 1/2       |
| Gold Loan, 100 fine (per tad) .....   | —            |
| Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) ..... | 11.25        |
| Silver (per oz.) .....                | 21 1/2       |
| Bar Silver in Hong Kong .....         | 8 1/2 prem.  |
| Copper Cash .....                     | Nominal      |
| Copper Cents .....                    | 8 1/2 prem.  |
| Rate of Native Interest .....         | 7% pa.       |
| Chinese Sub. Coin .....               | 22 1/2% dis. |
| Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par               |              |

## LONDON EXCHANGES

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| London, Yesterday.  |           |
| Paris .....         | 125.35    |
| New York .....      | 4.38 7/32 |
| Brussels .....      | 54.855    |
| Geneva .....        | 25.055    |
| Amsterdam .....     | 12.087    |
| Milan .....         | 98.28     |
| Helsinki .....      | 20.835    |
| Stockholm .....     | 18.10     |
| Copenhagen .....    | 18.10     |
| Oslo .....          | 18.10     |
| Vienna .....        | 84.65     |
| Frankfurt .....     | 164 1/2   |
| Berlin .....        | 194 1/2   |
| Madrid .....        | 108.20    |
| Athens .....        | 87 1/2    |
| Bombay .....        | 317 1/2   |
| Rangoon .....       | 5 7/16    |
| Calcutta .....      | 45 11/16  |
| Barat .....         | 50 1/4    |
| Manila .....        | 50 1/4    |
| Hong Kong .....     | 17 1/2    |
| Yokohama .....      | 17 1/2    |
| Shanghai .....      | 17 1/2    |
| Beijing .....       | 22 1/2    |
| Harbin .....        | 22 1/2    |
| Manchuria .....     | 22 1/2    |
| China .....         | 22 1/2    |
| Japan .....         | 22 1/2    |
| India .....         | 22 1/2    |
| South Africa .....  | 22 1/2    |
| Latin America ..... | 22 1/2    |
| Wireless Service    |           |



## Sport Columns

### KOWLOON GALA: NEW YEAR'S DAY

#### FOOTBALL CLUB PROGRAMME ANNOUNCED

##### MOTOR-CYCLE FOOTBALL

The Kowloon Football Club are holding their second annual gala day, on Wednesday, January 1.

A procession, including clowns, minstrels, comic policemen, etc., will leave the Club grounds at 10.30 a.m., and proceed by way of Austin Road, Nathan Road and Mody Road.

The match of the day, "Single v. Married," is due to commence at 11 a.m. As the sides are fairly equal, they should put up, as on previous occasions, a great contest. The married men are to be congratulated on again securing the services of those well-known light-weight goalkeepers, Messrs. "Nobby" Clark, and "Bob" Marks. They stuck to their posts like glue last year. With the assistance of the "Boy," they should be able to give a spirited exhibition.

#### Other Attractions

The "Single" XI is likewise fortunate in choice of custodian, as last year's goalie has consented to play again. This will be his second appearance in first class football during the past two years. It is rumoured that he intends to play behind the net on this occasion. If he does, this will obviate the necessity of putting him through it.

Next in importance is the motor-cycle football match. As this was one of the outstanding items last year, it should be even more so this time, as the players, besides being experienced footballers, are expert cyclists.

Captain Howard of the 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry is arranging a team to meet a team from the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps (motor-cycle section) under Mr. Williams.

At the close of play, the prizes will be distributed to the winners by Lady de Tong.

Tickets are obtainable from members of the Club and at other Clubs and shops in the district.

The proceeds from sale of tickets, raffle, and mock auction, will be donated to charity.—Contributed.

### LOCAL FOOTBALL

#### Kowloon 1st XI Versus Chinese Athletic

The following players have been selected to represent Kowloon First Eleven versus Chinese Athletic at the Home ground to-day, kick off at 4 p.m. sharp:—Angus, Gillet, Pilo, Hedley, Downman, Bliss, Pile, Miles, McKelvie, Coates, Eastman.

### TUNNEY WINS

#### Mrs. Fogarty Restrained From Making Claims

Hartford, Conn., Yesterday. Mrs. Fogarty has signed a stipulation, through her counsel, that neither the motion for judgment on her breach of promise case, nor Mr. Gene Tunney's cross-complaint should be contested, and that an injunction restraining her from ever prosecuting a similar claim should be issued against her.—Reuters' American Service.

### LEAGUE CRICKET

The following will represent the University second XI in a League match against the R.A.O.C. to-day at Pokfulam at 2 p.m.—F. Hiptoola (Captain), A. A. Aziz, A. Chan, P. K. A. B. Suleiman, K. T. Loke, P. L. Tan, G. E. Yeoh, H. E. M. Adams, C. Candah, K. P. Gan and A. T. Nomanbhoy. Scorer, M. Yahyaboy.

#### A Friendly Match

The University second team to meet the Indian R.C. in a friendly match on Sunday at 2 p.m. at Sookumpoo will be—F. Hiptoola (Captain), G. Candah, A. A. Aziz, A. B. Suleiman, P. L. Tan, A. T. Nomanbhoy, S. A. Kiyum, H. Nomanbhoy, Ng Kam-soo, Nolasco and Kwan.

### YACHT RACE TO MACAO

#### SEVEN CRUISERS COMPLETE THE COURSE

##### ORDER OF THE FINISH

Up to this morning, only seven out of the ten cruisers which started in the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club's sixth race to Macao and back (distance about 80 miles), which began more than 48 hours ago, had returned to North Point and one of them had given up the contest.

As reported yesterday, "Norseman" was first to cross the finishing line at 12.37.04 p.m., followed by "Queen Bee" (Major D. F. W. Hutson, R.E., Dr. G. A. C. Herkists, Lt. Comdr. Metcalf, Sub-Lt. C. F. Rawnsley) at 1.08.43 p.m. At the time of going to press, "Coquette" (Major Toth, Mr. Scott-Elliott, Mr. Martin) was approaching and she completed the course at 2.27.27 p.m.

"U. and L." winner in 1927, manned by Messrs. Davison, Adams and Rouse, which went with several others to Macao by the channel north of Lantau Island (where the first three proceeded south), finished at 5.52.47. Next in order to come in were "La Cigale" (seventh yacht and winner last year), and "Chinook."

"Azuma" also returned but she did not finish, having given up in the long-st of these annual races.

Later, "Wanderer" and "Curlew" have also returned to the Yacht Club at North Point and "Typhoon" has been sighted, on her way. All three gave up the race.

### H.K. GOLF CLUB

#### Starting Times For To-morrow

The following are the starting times for the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club games to-morrow.

|           |                                 |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 9.24 a.m. | H. H. Lennox, E. D. Lawrence.   |
| 9.28      | R. E. Coxon, R. Young.          |
| 9.32      | J. Ralston, S. Berg.            |
| 9.36      | H. Hampton, W. S. Hillier.      |
| 9.40      | B. Petheram, J. Jones.          |
| 9.44      | J. P. Warren, R. K. Valentine.  |
| 9.48      | E. Lewis, S. S. Perry.          |
| 9.52      | F. M. Ellis, S. J. H. Fox.      |
| 9.56      | A. Piercy, J. Gardner.          |
| 10.00     | P. Morrison, W. A. Butterfield. |
| 10.04     | E. P. Fletcher, E. D. Matthews. |
| 10.08     | C. Shank, B. J. Lacon.          |
| 10.12     | I. H. Geare, C. Mycock.         |
| 10.16     | A. C. I. Bowker, A. H. Penn.    |
| 10.20     | G. B. S. Thomson, D. S. Edward. |
| 10.24     | S. T. Butlin, W. J. S. Key.     |
| 10.28     | A. G. Coplin, D. Ellis.         |
| 10.32     | W. G. Lorimer, J. Harrop.       |
| 10.36     | A. Anderson, A. B. Purves.      |
| 10.40     | A. O. Brawn, E. des Voeux.      |
| 10.44     | T. Grant, M. Liddel.            |
| 10.48     | E. Grimble, V. M. Grayburn.     |
| 10.52     | J. R. Hinton, J. R. Collis.     |
| 10.56     | A. E. Lissaman, L. R. Andrews.  |
| 11.00     | J. Forbes, C. E. Moore.         |
| 11.04     | W. B. Cornaby, R. A. Campbell.  |
| 11.08     | O. Eager, W. J. Roberts.        |
| 11.12     | J. Coulthart, G. E. Ellams.     |

### HOCKEY

The following will represent the K.I.T.C. hockey team against the Club de Reccolo at King's Park ground on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. sharp—Amir Khan, Firdos Khan, Joginder Singh, Khushi Mohamee, Awatar Singh (Captain), Atmax Singh, Gurbachan Singh, Harbajan Singh, Karnal Singh, Kalwant Singh, Surin Singh. Reserves, M. A. Khan, D. S. Dass.

#### Practice Game

There will be a practice game on the Naval ground at Happy Valley to-day, commencing at 8.30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

### "YE ANTIENT SPORT" OF CRICKET

#### DISCOVERY OF FIRST TECHNICAL TREATISE ON THE GAME

##### A LITERARY RARITY

The discovery of Boxall's book on the game of cricket in the testator's box at a London bank has led to another "find." Boxall we described as the first technical treatise on playing this pastime, and fixed the date of its publication as 1803, says the "Observer." There was no claim that this was the first of all books on the subject. Mr. Percy Lowe, of Wigmore-street, London has been good enough to allow us to see a treasure which belongs to a client, and by his interest and consideration we are enabled to tell those of our readers who are at once bibliophiles and lovers of cricket all that is necessary about this rarity—which is practically the same size as "Lambert's Cricketer's Guide" (issued in 1816)—that is in pages of 5½ inches long by 3½ inches wide.

There are only twelve pages, and the title-page, which faces a quaint folding wood engraving of a match in progress, reads: "New Articles of The Game of Cricket, as settled and revised at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall, February 25, 1774; By a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen of Kent, etc. Embellished with a neat emblematical Representation of the Game. Maidstone: Printed and sold by J. Blake; sold also by the booksellers, and the persons who sell cricket bats, balls, etc." Unfortunately this little book does not reveal a date, and there is no clue within to the year of publication, but its format convinces of genuine antiquity.

#### Lawmakers

The word "new" presupposes that there were older "Articles" or rules which were in fact drawn up by the clubs of London, but the revision was undertaken by leading men in the game at that time. The Star and Garter code of cricket became generally the laws of play. It is, however, known that "The Laws of the Game at Cricket," 19 pages, with folding plate, was brought out by Reeve in 1755, and sold at sixpence. This was advertised in the "Gentleman's Magazine" (Vol. XXV, page 239), and is described by Mr. H. T. Waghorn as the first book on the game. Another copy of 1757, with plate at the same price, was issued. The late Mr. A. D. Taylor, of Brighton, states that there was a book entitled "Articles of the Game of Cricket" as settled at the "Star and Garter," folding plate, 6d. J. Williams, London, 1774. There was another issue, the "New Articles of the Game of Cricket," undated. They appear to be two distinct works. The frontispiece differs in each, and the "New Articles" appear to be the older. Both are now of intrinsic value, and early in this century a copy was sold by auction for £2 10s. But this treasure-trove, produced by J. Blake, of Maidstone, is not mentioned by the bibliographers. Examining the book, which has been sent to us, we see that the first page sets forth the constitution of the revisers:—

"Committee. In the chair Sir William Draper. Present, His Grace the Duke of Dorset, Right Hon. E. Tankerville, Sir Horace Mann, Sir John Brewer Davis, Philip Dehany, Harry Peckham, Francis Vincent, James Cooke, Charles Coles, Richard James, Esquires, Rev. Charles Pawlett." These lawmakers, the *paterfamilias* of cricket, represented Kent, Sussex, Middlesex, and London, and met at a house which Mr. H. S. Altham says was a favourite rendezvous for a select London social club, of which "The First Gentleman in Europe" was the perpetual chairman. The third Duke of Dorset was a player and employed several of the best professionals, and "Scores and Biographies" asserts that he gave the Vine Ground, at Sevenoaks, to be a cricket ground for ever, and he was one of the founders of the Marylebone Club. The fourth Earl of Tankerville was a staunch patron of Surrey cricket, and one

of the leaders of the Marylebone Club, while Sir Horace Mann is familiar to all who know their "Nymen," and recall his famous players. The Rev. Charles Pawlett (not "Pawlett"), a son of the third Duke of Bolton, and Lavinia Fenton, the original "Polly Peachum," and Philip Dehany, an old Westminster boy, and once M.P. for St. Ives, were prominent as members of the Hambledon club. Thus it is clear that the committee contained men of knowledge and practical acquaintance with the "noble game."

#### Time-Tested and True

The "New Articles" were given much publicity—not only in the brochures mentioned, but even in "The New Universal Magazine" (Vol. I, 1737, p. 38). In Blake's booklet, so excellently preserved, and protected with scrupulous care, in a crimson-dyed calf-case, lettered in a small beading, with a decorated design at each miter-joint. Each law of the game is set out in a paragraph with a diaper pattern moulding between the rules. Often it is said that cricket is of all our national games the least subject to vital change. Reading the laws of 1774 and comparing them with those of to-day we are confirmed in this opinion, for even then it was ordered that the ball must not weigh less than 5½ ounces, and not more than 5½ ounces, and the bat must not exceed more than 4½ inches in its widest part. These conditions have not been altered. Just over 150 years ago the stumps were twenty-two inches and the ball six inches long, "but by a subsequent meeting it is settled for to use three stumps instead of two, to each wicket, and the two balls not to exceed six inches." In 1788 the stumps were raised to twenty-four inches by seven inches, and in 1817 to twenty-seven inches by eight inches. These were not altered for 110 years—until the experiment tried last season. In 1774 the bowling, the return and the popping creases were marked as now, but they were of smaller dimensions.

We like the sixth law of these ancient days. It reads: "The party which goes from home shall have the choice of the innings and the pitching of the wickets, which shall be pitched within thirty yards of a centre fixed by the adversaries. When the parties meet at a third place the bowlers shall pass up for the pitching of the first-wicket and the choice of going in." These men who played for pounds sterling instead of points on a chart had a standard, or an idea, of fair play, at least in theory, and they recognised that the bowlers were entitled to the first consideration even in this distant era. The bowler and the striker had to manage their feet as now, but the law of leg-before-wicket gave less cause for the niceties of adjudication. The text of 1774 ruled that "if the striker puts his leg before the wicket with a design to stop the ball and actually prevents the ball from hitting his wicket by it" he is out. It was not until 1800 that the spot where the ball pitched and its subsequent course had to be taken into consideration by the umpire. There were the same principal ways of getting out in 1774 as nowadays.

The most marked difference of all is a clause headed "Bets." This enacts that "If the notches of one player are laid against another, the bet depends on both innings, unless otherwise specified. If one party beats the other in one innings, the notches in the first innings shall determine the bet. But if the party goes in a second time, then the bet must be determined by the number on the score." In modern terms runs should be substituted for "notches," and club or team for "party." The betting and gambling stage in cricket has passed away—at least in an official sense. The old game has been purged of this evil symptom, and that is a change which has contributed to the purity of the pastime, and therefore enhanced its moral value and raised its prestige as a model to some other games. Viewed from any point, it is obvious that our forefathers knew what they were doing when they "settled and revised" the "Articles of the game" 155 years ago.

### CHURCH NOTICES

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING

#### ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL HONG KONG

Dec. 29, 1st Sunday after Xmas. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Peak Church), 8 a.m. Children's Service, 10 a.m. Sunday School at Peak School, 10 a.m.

Matins and Sermon, 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. H. V. Koop. Evensong and Carols, 6 p.m. Preacher: The Dean. Social Evening in Cathedral Hall after Evensong.

#### FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, [Branch of The Mother Church, 1st, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.] Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service, 11.15 a.m. Subject: "Christian Science." The Sunday School is held on Sunday mornings at 10 o'clock. Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 o'clock.

Reading Room at above address, open:—

Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.

Monday and Thursday 5.30 to 7 p.m.

The Public is cordially invited to attend the service and visit the Reading Room.

### CHINESE MINING CO.

#### Report Shows Profit Of \$447,438

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., was held in London on December 16, 1929, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1929, was submitted.

Extract from Directors' report: The net result of the year's transaction shows a balance to the credit of Profit and Loss Account of \$447,438 made up as follows:

|                                                                            |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Proportion of Kailan Mining Administration's Profit plus interest in China | \$352,163 |
| Interest in Europe                                                         | 32,917    |
| Agency Fees                                                                | 6,000     |
| Sundries                                                                   | 142       |
| Balance brought forward (less Sundry items)                                | 309,556   |
|                                                                            | \$700,808 |

Deduct: Expenses in Europe £ 16,501

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Directors' Fees and Percentage  | 11,404  |
| Exchange                        | 49      |
| Donation to Miners Relief Fund  | 2,000   |
| Income Tax                      | 83,416  |
| Interim Dividend paid on 8.5.29 | 140,000 |
|                                 | 253,370 |

Leaving a net balance of \$447,438

which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:

|                                            |           |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Final Dividend of 10% (free of Income Tax) | \$140,000 |
| Balance carried forward                    | 307,438   |
|                                            | \$447,438 |

The Directors have decided to capitalise the major part of the undistributed profits and Reserve and they propose therefore to carry to General Reserve \$280,000 from Profit and Loss Account and \$280,000 from the existing Reserve Account—altogether \$560,000—and that this sum be capitalised by the distribution of 560,000 fully paid shares at the rate of two fully paid shares for every five shares held. The Board of Directors will be entitled, in respect of the profits so capitalised to \$19,200 which will leave a balance of \$27,438 at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, and \$102,800 at the credit of the existing Reserve Account.

A very wide inquiry is to be made by the Electoral Reform Commission, which is unlikely to submit its report until late in the summer of 1930.

## ALL WOOL BLANKETS

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## STAR

SPECIAL NEW YEAR ATTRACTION

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AMERICAN RIVAL OF  
LOURDESCLAIM FOR "CURES" EFFECTED  
AT PRIEST'S TOMB

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH

Extraordinary scenes have taken place recently in the Holy Cross Cemetery in Malden, near Boston, America. To that old and quiet resting place of the dead there travelled on the first Sunday of November 10,000 persons, the next Sunday ten times that number, during the week days from 15,000 to 40,000, and on Armistice Day some 50,000. These are estimates based on the opinions of first-hand observers and of policemen who have spent strenuous hours striving to prevent injury and disorder.

The people come, men and women, the young and old, the poor and the well-to-do, the halt, the lame, the blind, and the strong, most of them devout, only relatively a few of the curious and indifferent, to place their hands upon a grave, to touch their lips to a marble slab, to wipe their faces with water from the chalice that is chilled in the flat surface of that slab, which is upheld by stone supports like a table. This monument covers the grave of a young Catholic priest, the Rev. Patrick J. Power, who was buried almost sixty years ago.

Young Girl Healed

Just how the idea that miraculous cures are wrought at this grave had its origin is not known. For years there had been occasional reports of such healings; the stories were passed from mouth to mouth without publication. More recently the suburban press from time to time has printed accounts of remarkable happenings in the cemetery, but these attracted only limited attention. The spark which produced the present excitement was probably the report in a Boston paper of the healing of a young girl, narrated in detail with accompanying pictures. When first scores and then hundreds of persons began to travel to the grave all the city editors in Boston placed the cemetery on their news schedules. The general public, however, was startled when the "big" news

stories began to appear.

Light Sought on "Cures"

But all New England has been reading lately about the remarkable scenes in this small cemetery. Everybody has been wondering, the Catholics and the Protestants alike, if within a few years there may not be erected there a shrine whose fame will carry far as a place where miracles are wrought, where faith is rewarded by visible signs. It was in a manner somewhat equivalent that such shrines as Our Lady of Lourdes and St. Anne de Beaupre became known to the world.

The first "cures" publicly reported to have been obtained at the tomb of Father Power were reported only recently, but so fast did the news travel and so intense has been the desire to visit the spot that motor cars from several States, as well as from Canada, have crowded the roads to Malden. Cars have been parked for miles along the adjacent roadways. Bus parties have come from cities in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The city transportation system has recognized the situation by a liberal supply of extra cars. Thousands of persons have walked to the cemetery from distant suburbs.

Great Belief

Cardinal O'Connell spent an hour at the scene. He refrained from any official statement, intimating only that he desired to see with his own eyes what others had seen.

Are cures actually wrought at the graveside of this priest of the long ago? Multitudes believe so. Numbers of thoughtful and educated persons, not at all disposed to scoff, are earnestly pondering the reports of what there has been done and asking for verified facts. This no doubt will be the course of the Catholic Church itself. If, in good time, it seems desirable it will make a careful inquiry. That will mean a thorough examination of all alleged cures that can be traced. It will mean an investigation of the history of each subject from childhood to the time of the visit to the grave, and a review of all that may have happened in each instance following that visit. On the basis of a report of the results of such an investigation any official action that might be taken would presumably be based.

Eminent Catholics freely discuss

the subject, using the terms that come to the minds of serious Protestant observers, such as "hysteria," "psychological reactions," "imagination," on the one hand, and on the other alluding with simple directness to the possibility of a new revelation of the supernatural. These also merely hold that time and complete investigation will tell the tale.

Many Stories of Cures

Children are said to have hobbled to the tomb on crutches and departed therefrom with the crutches under their arms. A young woman in a plaster cast, pronounced incurable in a hospital, for eighteen months unable to walk, is said to have left the cast on the steps to the sanctuary in the chapel in the cemetery, and to have amazed her physicians by the change that has been wrought in her body. A woman with defective eyesight left her glasses on the stone. A dumb boy is reported to have become able to speak. A real estate dealer announces that his son whose legs had been paralyzed is now able to walk. Perhaps two score of such and similar cases have been reported, and perhaps there are many others of which the public has no information.

The scenes at the cemetery have been poignant and impressive to all the thoughtful, a marvel to the ordinary onlooker. On a cold, rainy day the people knelt in hundreds in the wet grass and mud. When the enormous crowd was most dense there was a period when the semblance of reverence vanished. There was danger of degeneration into a mob. Thousands were wedged about the grave quite unable to move away from it, and other thousands were unable to obtain even a glimpse of the spot. The police were utterly unable to control the crowds. Parents lost their children for hours at a stretch. Crippled persons were for a while in peril. Measures now have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such a scene no matter how great future throngs may be.

Fainting Fits

The visitors file past the tomb in two lines; they make the sign of the cross, kneel beside the slab, dip a handkerchief in the chalice, scoop a handful of earth from the ground at the head or foot of the grave,

kiss the marble and toss an offering into a box placed for the reception of gifts. Sometimes they leave canes, jewellery or flowers on the marble itself. Occasionally a woman, overcome by the intensity of her emotions, shrieks and faints. Fathers carry paralyzed children to kiss the chalice. Families come with jars and vases in the rain to carry away some of the water that falls on the slab and fills the chalice. It is told that on the rainy Sunday the stone always was dry, for nobody passed without saturating a handkerchief. This young girl leads a white-haired old man; he is blind. This weeping mother is unable to reach the grave with her little girl, born dumb. The scenes are calculated to rebuke irreverence even of the most unbelieving.

Little Known of Priest

Little is now definitely known of Father Power. He was born in Ireland and died in Brookline, at the home of a brother, on December 8, 1869. He studied in Canada. His ordination took place at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston. He went to Louvain, in Belgium for further study. He is believed to have had a parish or two in this region, but his incumbency must have been brief, and facts are not yet definitely available. He may have been connected for a time with an East Boston church. He is described as a scholarly young man, writing reviews and making some original research in scientific subjects. Mild of manner and sincerely devout, he may have been a favourite with children, for it is stated that the monument above his grave was built with the money contributed in small sums, and often in gifts of pennies, from the children of the neighbourhood.

To guard the tomb and to keep vast crowds in order, the police removed the monument to a building in the grounds. A concrete base will be prepared and an iron fence erected so that lines may be formed for rapid passage to and from the grave. An uninscribed marble slab has been in place over the grave, but the visitors have covered it with flowers, rosaries and sacred pictures, and sought it with the same reverence as was bestowed upon the monument now temporarily sequestered.

A MYSTIC ASTRAY IN  
TIBETINDIAN CHRISTIAN PREACHER  
WHO FEARED VENGEANCE

LAMAS' ANGRY

Misgivings are felt among his followers in India regarding the safety of Sadhu Sardar Singh, the Christian mystic and preacher. Not a word has been heard of him since he entered Tibet in April on one of his preaching tours. Born of wealthy Sikh parents in Patiala in 1889, Sardar Singh, by his writings, has made his name known throughout the world.

On leaving the missionary station at Bhot, East Kumaon, the Sadhu remarked that if he had not returned by September his friends must presume that he had suffered "earthly death." September came, and there was no news. One of the missionaries at Bhot, his wife, and another missionary accordingly set out in the direction he was known to have gone. They traced him through Nepal, and even penetrated the forbidden land of Tibet, but as the Tibetan population were reticent about his movements, and the authorities hostile, the search party was forced to return.

His Ecstatic Trances

The Sadhu was in feeble health, and may have fallen a victim to the cholera or small-pox epidemics of Tibet. Or his old enemies, the lamas, it is thought, may have taken their revenge on him. To preach Christianity is strictly prohibited in Tibet, and the Sadhu had previously told of his skirmishes with the priests.

In sermons and talks the Sadhu has described his psychic "translations" to Heaven. For his first ecstatic trance he withdrew into the jungle for a forty days' fast, and in order to keep account of time, placed near him a heap of forty stones, one of which he threw away every day.

When he visited England in 1920, Sardar Singh adhered strictly to his principle of travelling without money or provision for the morrow.

## ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

THE LAST DAY FOR SENDING IN  
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OF THE 1930 ISSUE OF THE \$ DIRECTORY  
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# ROUND THE CAMP FIRE

"We all came away from the camp with memories of hand held in hand," wrote one of the guides. "We understand each other's aim and thoughts, and we hope to spread that understanding among the peoples from whom we come."

I attended a Guiders' training week at Foxlease, England, writes a Rockhampton Guide. It is a beautiful home with lovely grounds. Each room in the house is called after the people who furnished it. Thus the drawing-room was called Scotland, the bedroom I shared with two Welsh Guiders was called Denbighshire, and so on. There were Guiders present from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Jerusalem, Colombo, Madras, New South Wales, and myself from Queensland—42 altogether. Once there, we became Guides under Patrol leaders. I was in the Rook Patrol. There were four patrols of ten. Each patrol had its day for mess, washing up, house, and attending fires—as all the main rooms have large open fires. The rising bell went at 7.15 a.m., after which we had prayers, then the saluting of the Union Jack on the lawn in front of the house, after which breakfast was served. The rest of the day was spent in Guide Work, either as Brownies, Guides, or Rangers, with canteen at 11 a.m., lunch at 1 p.m., tea at 4 p.m., and supper at 7.30 p.m. After supper we had "Camp Fire in Scotland," finishing with Foxlease Vesper at 9.30. Taps was sung at 10.30, and all who were not in bed went to their doors to sing it. On the Sunday we were allowed to go into the New Forest, and my room mates and I had a wonderful walk. There were so many things new to me, such as the thatched roof cottages and the little forest ponies and squirrels. I was very sorry to leave, as all the Guides showed the spirit of the 4th Guide Law ("a Guide is a friend to all"), as did the Guiders of North England.

Some people are inclined to think that it is impossible to split a sheet of paper; yet it is not only possible, but extremely easy. Get a piece of plate-glass and place on it a sheet of paper; then let the latter be thoroughly soaked. With care and a little dexterity the sheet can be split by removing the top surface. But the best plan is to paste a piece of cloth or very strong paper to each side of the sheet to be split. When dry, violently, and without hesitation, pull the two pieces asunder—when part of the sheet will be found to have adhered to one—and part to the other. Soften the paste in water, and the pieces can be easily removed from the cloth.

A compass for the blind, known as the Montgomery-Alexander compass, has recently been perfected in England and has been adopted by the National Institute for Blind. Such a compass should be invaluable for scouting at night, as direction could be preserved without the necessity for showing a light to see the compass.

Courtesy is such a lovely word,  
Whether it means a graceful little  
bow,  
Or, even better as we use it now  
A gracious act, by love for others  
stirred.  
Courtesy is lovely, deed and word!  
ANNE CLEVELAND CHANEY

This appears so strange to your little friends, and they will make you do it many times, because your arm appears to be a clockwork one!

"Did you notice anyone when walking?" asked his father.

"No," said the youth, "my thoughts were fixed entirely on the vessel of oil, and I saw and heard nothing else."

From the 1st Valley Company,  
Brisbane.



The Sisterhood of Guides There are over 799,000 guides in the world, and there would be at least half as many more were there enough "guiders" to guide them. The difficulty in every country is to interest women suffi-

## OPEN WARFARE

It is natural, therefore, that more and more every year the expression "army training" has come to imply the progress made in mechanization. This being so, it is natural, too, that interest in this year's training should be focused almost entirely upon the two War Office exercises, as they were called, which took place, during September, at Salisbury Plain, and in which two sides, each partially mechanized, opposed each other. Here, if any, the general idea that there may, should be, a difference between the "army" and the "army" is most clearly shown. The "army" is the "army" and the "army" is the "army".

**"Fluid" Warfare**  
The professional, whole-time, i.e. regular, British Army is necessarily a very small one. As a corollary, it must be exceptionally high trained, superbly equipped, provided with superbly excellent staff officers and all things which make it a most formidable fighting force.

**The "Tankette"**  
The light tank—nee tankette—is at the moment in process of evolution, and this year it was represented chiefly by the Carden Loyd, which is rather a machine-gun carrier than a light tank. Some very valuable lessons, both positive and negative, were, however, learnt from it, and the light tank of the future should be. So far, it may be

As regards other lessons, which have been learnt, it seems clear that a light tank battalion should not form part of an infantry brigade. A far better plan would be to form armoured brigades and to keep these as divisional troops, from which the divisional commander could when required, detach a light tank battalion to help infantry when required. The mobile workshops were a success. What struck the writer of this article more than anything else was the absence of a staff very highly trained in traffic control. Not that such control was lacking, during the exercises but in real war a retreat by night, of a mechanised force, at least ten times the size of either of those recently engaged, over unfamiliar country (ever different from a withdrawal by day across the familiar folds of Salisbury Plain) will be an unfortunate experience.

Courtesy Hubner von Liffa, who refused to give up love letters written to her by the late Sovereign of Lippe, called in the Supreme Court at Munich to claim and re-

Superintendent  
Hong Kong, 18th Dec., 1928.

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## HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Hong Kong,  
December 27th, 1929.

| Stock                                          | Closing Quotations<br>4 p.m.<br>Friday, 27th.              | Rise<br>or Fall<br>over<br>Week | Approximate<br>yield per cent.<br>on amount on<br>present<br>quotations<br>based on<br>last year's<br>dividend | Capital                          | Number<br>of<br>Shares | Value              | Paid up            | Reserve                                                                                                                                           | Carried<br>Forward | Date     | Last Dividend                                                                                                                            | When Paid                     |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Banks</b>                                   |                                                            |                                 |                                                                                                                |                                  |                        |                    |                    |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          |                                                                                                                                          |                               |
| H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp. (London)         | \$1,330 buyers<br>\$1,330/5 sales                          | + \$5.00                        | 7 %                                                                                                            | \$20,000,000                     | 160,000                | \$125              | \$125              | \$6,000,000<br>\$14,000,000                                                                                                                       | \$3,307,512        | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, \$2 1/2 at 1/11th = \$21.13 per share for 1929                                                                            | Aug. 6, 1929.                 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.                   | \$13 1/4 nominal                                           |                                 | 6 %                                                                                                            | \$3,000,000                      | 600,000                | \$25               | \$25               | \$4,000,000                                                                                                                                       | \$186,656          | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, 20/6d. free 1/4 tax Interim div. of 14 1/2 p.a. a/c. 1929                                                                 | Sept. 11, 1929.               |
| Mercantile Bank of I. Ld. A. & B. Co.          | \$30 1/4 nominal<br>\$15 1/4 nominal                       |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$1,800,000                      | 60,000                 | \$30               | \$12 1/2           | \$1,450,000                                                                                                                                       | \$162,046          | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, 16%, free 1/4 tax Interim of 8% a/c. 1929                                                                                 | Sept. 12, 1929.               |
| Bank of East Asia, Ltd.                        | \$95 buyers                                                |                                 | 8 1/2 %                                                                                                        | \$10,000,000                     | 120,000                | \$100              | \$100              | \$1,500,000<br>\$310,000<br>\$1,041,235<br>\$1,631,770<br>\$2,381,861                                                                             | \$401,740          | 31.12.28 | Dividend of \$6 for 1928 and bonus \$2 making \$8 for 1928                                                                               | Feb. 18, 1929                 |
| Machine Insurances<br>Canton Ins. Office, Ltd. | \$695 buyers                                               |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$2,500,000                      | 10,000                 | \$250              | \$100              |                                                                                                                                                   | \$1,657,848        | 31.12.28 | Final of \$22 making \$40 for 1927. Int. of \$18 for 1928                                                                                | May 23, 1929                  |
| Union Ins. S'y of C'ton, Ltd.                  | \$360 buyers                                               |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$2,000,000                      | 200,000                | \$10               | \$4                | \$200,000<br>\$208,125<br>\$214,231<br>\$212,819<br>\$200,000<br>\$247,850<br>\$160,000                                                           | \$254,170          | 31.12.28 | Final of 16/- for 1927. Interim of 24/- a/c. 1928                                                                                        | May 24, 1929                  |
| Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Ltd.                      | M. \$50 nominal                                            |                                 | 7 %                                                                                                            | \$2,500,000                      | 250,000                | \$10               | \$10               |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          | Dividend \$3 1/4 for 1928                                                                                                                | June 23, 1929                 |
| China Underwriters, Ltd.                       | \$220 sellers                                              | -\$0.10                         |                                                                                                                | \$5,000,000                      | 500,000                | \$10               | \$3                | \$152,502<br>\$4,224                                                                                                                              | Dr. \$37,463       | 31.12.28 | none                                                                                                                                     |                               |
| <b>Fire Insurances.</b>                        |                                                            |                                 |                                                                                                                |                                  |                        |                    |                    |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          |                                                                                                                                          |                               |
| China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.                      | \$310 buyers                                               | + \$5.00                        |                                                                                                                | \$2,000,000                      | 20,000                 | \$100              | \$20               | \$759,762<br>\$1,000,000<br>\$769,375<br>\$1,089,890<br>\$2,452,418<br>\$1,022,152<br>\$300,000                                                   | \$907,311          | 31.12.28 | \$9 and bonus \$6 for 1927 and Interim \$3 for 1928                                                                                      | May 24, 1929                  |
| H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.                     | \$815 buyers                                               |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$3,000,000                      | 8,000                  | \$250              | \$50               | \$3,300,000<br>\$1,799,836<br>\$512,071<br>\$100,000                                                                                              | \$675,329          | 31.12.28 | \$43 for 1927                                                                                                                            | Mar. 26, 1929                 |
| <b>Shipping</b>                                |                                                            |                                 |                                                                                                                |                                  |                        |                    |                    |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          |                                                                                                                                          |                               |
| Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.                    | \$25 1/4 nominal                                           |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$1,000,000                      | 20,000                 | \$50               | \$50               | \$126,488<br>\$190,074                                                                                                                            | Nil                | 31.12.28 | Div. of \$4 for 1928                                                                                                                     | Mar. 23, 1929                 |
| H'kong, C. & M. S. B. Co., Ltd.                | \$27 1/4 buyers                                            |                                 | 8 %                                                                                                            | \$1,200,000                      | 80,000                 | \$15               | \$15               | \$50,000<br>\$15,423<br>\$363,331<br>\$438,861                                                                                                    | \$36,500           | 31.12.28 | Dividend of \$1 for 1928                                                                                                                 | Feb. 19, 1929                 |
| Indo China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.          | \$46 nominal<br>\$70 nominal                               | + \$0.50                        |                                                                                                                | \$1,200,000                      | 120,000                | \$25               | \$25               | \$135,000<br>\$200,215<br>\$204,988<br>\$234,677<br>\$230,178<br>\$127,917                                                                        | \$15,113           | 31.12.28 | Div. of 12/- at ex. 2/6% = \$5.94 a/c. 1924 and 1925 on preferred shares Div. of 20/- at ex. 2/6% = \$11.00 on deferred shares a/c. 1921 | June 19, 1929<br>May 24, 1929 |
| Star Ferry Company, Ltd.                       | \$65 1/2 sellers                                           |                                 | 5 %                                                                                                            | \$1,000,000                      | 100,000                | \$10               | \$10               | \$100,000<br>\$160,000<br>\$98,712                                                                                                                | \$40,038           | 31.12.28 | Div. \$2 and bonus \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1928                                                                                       | Feb. 16, 1929                 |
| <b>Refineries</b>                              |                                                            |                                 |                                                                                                                |                                  |                        |                    |                    |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          |                                                                                                                                          |                               |
| China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.                 | \$1 buyers                                                 |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$2,000,000                      | 80,000                 | \$25               | \$25               | P. 244,000                                                                                                                                        | nil                | 31.12.28 | (In Liquidation)<br>P. 3 a/c. 1928                                                                                                       | April 11, 1929                |
| Malayan Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.               | \$27 nominal                                               |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$200,000                        | 14,000                 | P. 20              | P. 20              |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          |                                                                                                                                          |                               |
| <b>Oil and Mining</b>                          |                                                            |                                 |                                                                                                                |                                  |                        |                    |                    |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          |                                                                                                                                          |                               |
| Kailan Mining Administration                   | 55/- nominal                                               | - 2/6                           | 7 1/2 %                                                                                                        | \$2,000,000                      | 2,000,000              | \$1                | \$1                |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          | Final of 2/- free 1/4 tax (Coupon No. 35) making 4/- for year ending 30.6.29                                                             | Dec. 19, 1929                 |
| Maatschappij tot, &c. Combined                 | Tls. 13.60 n.                                              |                                 |                                                                                                                | Tls. 1,825,000                   | 250,000                | Gld. 10            | all                | Tls. 158,166                                                                                                                                      | Cr. Tls. 45,998    | 31.10.28 | T. 0.50 for year 31-10-27                                                                                                                | April 5, 1928                 |
| Do. Langkat-Sing                               | Tls. 7 1/4 nominal                                         |                                 |                                                                                                                | Tls. 3,000,000                   | 600,000                | Tls. 5             |                    | Nil                                                                                                                                               | Dr. Tls. -49,213   | 31.12.28 |                                                                                                                                          |                               |
| Do. Exploration & Development                  | Tls. 1.50 nominal                                          |                                 |                                                                                                                | Tls. 1,250,000                   | 250,000                | Tls. 5             |                    | Tls. 550,000                                                                                                                                      | Cr. Tls. 16,091    | 31.12.28 | T. -75 cts. for 1928                                                                                                                     | Feb. 15, 1927                 |
| Do. Loan and Investment                        | Tls. 5 nominal                                             |                                 |                                                                                                                |                                  |                        |                    |                    |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          | Div. for 1928/1929, 2/6d. Interim of 1/6d. a/c. 1929/1930                                                                                | Dec. 12, 1929                 |
| Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.          | \$11.20 nominal                                            | + \$1.50                        | 13 1/2 %                                                                                                       | \$200,000                        | 200,000                | \$1                | \$1                | \$10,000<br>\$10,000                                                                                                                              | \$7,321            | 31.3.29  | Div. for 1928 5/- Interim of 2/- free of Income Tax, a/c. 1929 (Coupon No. 55)                                                           | Pending                       |
| Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.                 | 97/10 nominal                                              |                                 | 5 1/2 %                                                                                                        | \$43,000,000                     | 110,000,000            | \$10               | \$10               | \$6,354,165                                                                                                                                       | \$237,604          | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, Tls. 11                                                                                                                   | Sept. 12, 1929                |
| <b>Docks, Wharves &amp; Godowns</b>            |                                                            |                                 |                                                                                                                |                                  |                        |                    |                    |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          |                                                                                                                                          |                               |
| H'kong & K. W. & G. Co., Ltd.                  | \$141 buyers                                               | + \$1.00                        | 5 1/2 %                                                                                                        | \$4,000,000                      | 80,000                 | \$50               | \$50               | \$100,000<br>\$400,000                                                                                                                            | \$380,048          | 31.12.28 | Div. \$6 and bonus \$3 making \$9 for 1928                                                                                               | Mar. 7, 1929                  |
| H.K. & W. Dock Co., Ltd.                       | \$22 1/2 sellers                                           |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$10,000,000                     | 200,000                | \$50               | \$50               | \$3,000,000                                                                                                                                       | \$121,381          | 31.12.28 | Final div. of \$2 making \$4 for 1924                                                                                                    | Mar. 31, 1925                 |
| Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.                     | Tls. 101 buyers                                            | - T. 1.50                       | 7 1/2 %                                                                                                        | Tls. 2,785,000                   | 55,700                 | Tls. 50            | Tls. 50            | Tls. 1,350,000<br>Tls. 850,000                                                                                                                    | Tls. 135,762       | 30.4.29  | Dividend of Tls. 7 1/4 for the year ending 30.4.29                                                                                       | July 27, 1929.                |
| New Engineering & Shipb'ldg Wks., Ltd.         | Tls. 7 1/4 nominal<br>Tls. 4.75 buyers                     | + T. 0.50                       | 5 1/2 %                                                                                                        | Tls. 5,000,000                   | 500,000                | Tls. 5             | Tls. 5             | Tls. 600,000<br>Tls. 745,012<br>Tls. 200,000                                                                                                      | Tls. 54,379        | 31.12.28 | Tl. 0.40 for 1928<br>Div. 8% on Preference shares                                                                                        | Mar. 15, 1929                 |
| S'hai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.                  | Tls. 160 nominal                                           |                                 | 5 %                                                                                                            | Tls. 4,000,000                   | 40,000                 | Tls. 100           | Tls. 100           | Tls. 686,983<br>Tls. 120,416<br>Tls. 450,000<br>Tls. 75,000<br>Tls. 975,000                                                                       | Tls. 17,325        | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, Tls. 11 Interim of Tls. 3 a/c. 1929                                                                                       | Sept. 12, 1929                |
| <b>Lands, Hotels &amp; Buildings</b>           |                                                            |                                 |                                                                                                                |                                  |                        |                    |                    |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          |                                                                                                                                          |                               |
| H'kong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.                 | \$11.70 buyers<br>\$11.80 sales                            |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$10,000,000                     | 1,000,000              | \$10               | \$10               | \$6,515,949                                                                                                                                       | \$175,510          | 31.12.28 | Final div. of \$0.60 on Old and New shares for year ending 31.12.24                                                                      | April 8, 1925                 |
| H'kong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.    | \$65 buyers                                                |                                 | 6 1/2 %                                                                                                        | \$6,000,000                      | 240,000                | \$25               | \$25               | \$7,000,000<br>\$250,000<br>\$60,000                                                                                                              | \$385,978          | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, \$4 Int. div. of \$2 for 1928                                                                                             | Aug. 2, 1929                  |
| H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.                 | \$14.40 buyers                                             | + \$0.30                        | 7 %                                                                                                            | \$1,500,000                      | 150,000                | \$10               | \$10               | \$50,000<br>\$450,000<br>\$30,000<br>\$22,683                                                                                                     | \$68,728           | 31.12.28 | Div. 80 cents and bonus 20 cents making \$1 for 1928                                                                                     | Feb. 8, 1929                  |
| S'hai Land Investment Co., Ltd.                | Tls. 161 nominal                                           |                                 | 5 1/2 %                                                                                                        | Tls. 7,020,000                   | 140,400                | Tls. 50            | Tls. 50            | Tls. 2,034,010<br>Tls. 500,000                                                                                                                    | Tls. 602,308       | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, Tls. 9 Interim of Tls. 3 a/c. 1929                                                                                        | July 31, 1929                 |
| H.K. Realty & Trust Co., Ltd.                  | \$8.80 b. \$8.40 sa.                                       | + \$0.10                        | 7 %                                                                                                            | \$2,000,000                      | 200,000                | \$10               | \$10               | \$200,000                                                                                                                                         | \$11,087           | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, 60 cents Interim of 80 cents a/c. 1929                                                                                    | Aug. 12, 1929                 |
| <b>Cotton Mills</b>                            |                                                            |                                 |                                                                                                                |                                  |                        |                    |                    |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          |                                                                                                                                          |                               |
| Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.                         | Tls. 15 1/4 buyers<br>Tls. 15.40 sales<br>Tls. 107 nominal | + T. 0.25                       | 4 %                                                                                                            | Tls. 5,000,000<br>Tls. 1,000,000 | 1,000,000<br>100,000   | Tls. 5<br>Tls. 100 | Tls. 5<br>Tls. 100 | Tls. 2,000,000<br>Tls. 1,000,000<br>Tls. 500,000<br>Tls. 204,760<br>Tls. 1,000,000<br>Tls. 400,000<br>Tls. 600,000<br>Tls. 200,000<br>Tls. 40,000 | Tls. 4,950         | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, Tls. 0.50 Interim div. of T. 0.40 a/c. 1929                                                                               | Aug. 23, 1929                 |
| Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.        | (Old) Tls. 79 b.<br>(New) Tls. 47 n.                       |                                 | 6 1/2 %<br>5 1/2 %                                                                                             | Tls. 4,000,000<br>Tls. 2,000,000 | 80,000<br>40,000       | Tls. 50<br>Tls. 50 | Tls. 50<br>Tls. 25 | Tls. 1,000,000<br>Tls. 400,000<br>Tls. 600,000<br>Tls. 200,000                                                                                    | Tls. 228,325       | 31.10.29 | Div. of Tls. 2 1/4 for Old, Tls. 1 1/4 for New for half year ending 31.10.29 Final call Tls. 25 on new shares payable 29 Jan., 1930      | Nov. 25, 1929                 |
| Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.                  | Tls. 9.10 buyers                                           |                                 | 6 1/2 %                                                                                                        | Tls. 2,000,000                   | 200,000                | Tls. 10            | Tls. 10            | Tls. 300,000<br>Tls. 40,000                                                                                                                       | Tls. 10,804        | 30.6.29  | Tl. 0.60 for year ending 30 June, 1929                                                                                                   | Oct. 11, 1929                 |
| <b>Miscellaneous</b>                           |                                                            |                                 |                                                                                                                |                                  |                        |                    |                    |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          |                                                                                                                                          |                               |
| China Light & Power Co., Ltd.                  | \$18.30 b. \$18.20 sa                                      |                                 | 3 %                                                                                                            | \$4,000,000                      | 800,000                | \$5                | all                | \$119,418                                                                                                                                         | \$54,262           | 30.9.28  | Final 45 cts. making 70 cts. for year ending 30.9.28                                                                                     | Dec. 21, 1929                 |
| China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.                  | \$5.40 buyers<br>\$5.45/5 1/2 sa.                          |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$3,000,000                      | 600,000                | \$5                | all                | \$695,603                                                                                                                                         | \$69,040           | 31.12.28 | Fin. div. of 80 cts. on Old, 77 cts. on Bonus and 18 cts. on New shares for year ending 31.12.24                                         | April 27, 1928                |
| Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.       | \$20.85 b. \$21 sa.                                        | + \$0.50                        | 6 %                                                                                                            | \$1,500,000                      | 200,000                | \$7 1/2            | \$7 1/2            | \$50,000<br>\$200,000<br>\$110,000                                                                                                                | \$25,236           | 31.12.28 | Div. of \$1.25 for 1928                                                                                                                  | Mar. 4, 1929                  |
| Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. (Comb.)          | \$14 buyers<br>\$13.95/14 sales                            |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$3,000,000                      | 400,000                | \$7 1/2            | \$7 1/2            | \$400,000<br>\$500,000                                                                                                                            | \$9,902            | 31.12.28 | Div. of 80 cts. on Old shares and 10.66 cts. on New shares for 1928                                                                      | Mar. 17, 1928                 |
| Do. (Old)                                      | \$10 1/4 buyers                                            | + \$0.20                        |                                                                                                                | \$3,000,000                      | 400,000                | \$7 1/2            | \$7 1/2            |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          | Div. of \$2.50 on Old and \$1.25 New shares for year ending 31.12.28                                                                     | Mar. 23, 1929                 |
| Do. (New)                                      | \$3 1/2 buyers                                             |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$3,000,000                      | 400,000                | \$7 1/2            | \$7 1/2            |                                                                                                                                                   |                    |          | Fin. div. of 85 cts. on Old 83 cts. on Bonus, 18 cts. on New shares for year ending 31.12.24                                             | Feb. 26, 1929                 |
| Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd.                   | \$66 1/2 b. & sa.                                          | -\$0.25                         | 5 1/2 %                                                                                                        | \$6,000,000                      | 600,000                | \$10               | \$10               | \$2,800,000                                                                                                                                       | \$97,181           | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, \$1.40 Interim of 50 cents a/c. 1929                                                                                      | Aug. 27, 1929                 |
| Hong Kong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.                  | \$7 1/4 buyers                                             |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$2,000,000                      | 200,000                | \$10               | \$10               | \$10,000                                                                                                                                          | \$101,726          | 31.12.28 |                                                                                                                                          |                               |
| Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd.                       | \$18.70 buyers                                             |                                 | 7 1/2 %                                                                                                        | \$2,250,000                      | 650,000                | \$5                | \$5                | \$100,000                                                                                                                                         | \$248,783          | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, \$1.40 Interim of 50 cents a/c. 1929                                                                                      | Aug. 27, 1929                 |
| Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)                   | \$11 1/4 nominal<br>\$5.05 nominal                         |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$750,000                        | 25,000                 | \$10               | \$10               | \$150,000<br>\$25,958                                                                                                                             | \$12,615           | 30.4.29  | 10% for year ended 30.4.29                                                                                                               | June 7, 1929                  |
| Do. (New)                                      | \$5.05 nominal                                             |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$750,000                        | 25,000                 | \$10               | \$10               | \$45,000<br>\$7,723<br>\$71,963<br>\$44,425                                                                                                       |                    |          | Div. of \$1.25 and bonus 25 cents per share a/c. 1929                                                                                    | Jan. 31, 1929                 |
| Union Waterboat Co., Ltd.                      | \$22 nominal                                               |                                 | 7 %                                                                                                            | \$350,000                        | 50,000                 | \$7                | \$7                | \$300,000                                                                                                                                         | \$62,044           | 31.10.28 | Div. 80 cts. for year ending 31.10.28                                                                                                    | Mar. 23, 1929                 |
| Watson (A. S.) & Co., Ltd.                     | \$12 sellers                                               | + \$0.10                        | 8 1/2 %                                                                                                        | \$1,200,000                      | 120,000                | \$10               | \$10               | \$300,000                                                                                                                                         | \$5,560            | 31.12.28 | Dividend 25 cents for 26.2.29                                                                                                            | June 16, 1929                 |
| William Powell, Limited                        | \$2 1/4 nominal                                            |                                 | 10 %                                                                                                           | \$44,000                         | 42,000                 | \$2                | \$2                | \$10,000                                                                                                                                          | \$2,222            | 31.12.28 | Div. 80 cts. for year ending 31.12.28                                                                                                    | April 24, 1928                |
| Lane, Crawford, Ltd.                           | \$2 buyers                                                 |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$500,000                        | 100,000                | \$5                | \$5                | \$220,000                                                                                                                                         | \$180,452          | 31.12.28 |                                                                                                                                          |                               |
| H.K. & China Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.                | \$2 1/4 nominal                                            |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$100,000                        | 100,000                | \$10               | \$10               | \$10,000                                                                                                                                          | \$443,576          | 31.12.28 | Dividend of 4% for 1928                                                                                                                  | Feb. 11, 1929                 |
| H.K. Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.              | \$1.50 nominal                                             |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$1,000,000                      | 100,000                | \$10               | \$10               | \$170,011                                                                                                                                         | Tls. 15,828        | 31.12.28 | 8 1/2% on Preferred, & 5 1/2% on Deferred                                                                                                | July 24, 1929                 |
| Chang General Omnibus Co., Ltd.                | Tls. 15 1/4 buyers                                         |                                 | 14 1/2 %                                                                                                       | \$300,000                        | 30,000                 | \$10               | \$10               | \$170,011                                                                                                                                         | \$17,115           | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, 2 1/2% Interim of 4% a/c. 1929                                                                                            | Sept. 18, 1929                |
| Hong Kong Amusement, Ltd.                      | \$27 1/2 sales                                             |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$500,000                        | 50,000                 | \$10               | \$10               | \$170,011                                                                                                                                         | \$17,115           | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, 2 1/2% Interim of 4% a/c. 1929                                                                                            | Sept. 18, 1929                |
| Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd.                  | \$6.30 buyers                                              |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$5,000,000                      | 100,000                | \$50               | \$50               | \$320,040                                                                                                                                         | \$25,254           | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, 2 1/2% Interim of 4% a/c. 1929                                                                                            | Sept. 18, 1929                |
| Singapore Tramway Co., Ltd. (Ord.)             | \$10 1/2 sellers                                           |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$100,000                        | 10,000                 | \$10               | \$10               | \$10,000                                                                                                                                          | \$17,115           | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, 2 1/2% Interim of 4% a/c. 1929                                                                                            | Sept. 18, 1929                |
| Do. (Pref.)                                    | \$12 1/2 sellers                                           |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$100,000                        | 10,000                 | \$10               | \$10               | \$10,000                                                                                                                                          | \$17,115           | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, 2 1/2% Interim of 4% a/c. 1929                                                                                            | Sept. 18, 1929                |
| Chinese Estates, Ltd.                          | \$22 sellers                                               |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$1,000,000                      | 100,000                | \$10               | \$10               | \$10,000                                                                                                                                          | \$17,115           | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, 2 1/2% Interim of 4% a/c. 1929                                                                                            | Sept. 18, 1929                |
| Goldbeck, Messager & Co., Ltd. (Ord.)          | Tls. 11 nominal                                            |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$1,000,000                      | 100,000                | \$10               | \$10               | \$10,000                                                                                                                                          | \$17,115           | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, 2 1/2% Interim of 4% a/c. 1929                                                                                            | Sept. 18, 1929                |
| Do. (Pref.)                                    | Tls. 19 nominal                                            |                                 |                                                                                                                | \$1,000,000                      | 100,000                | \$10               | \$10               | \$10,000                                                                                                                                          | \$17,115           | 31.12.28 | Div. for 1928, 2 1/2% Interim of 4% a/c. 1929                                                                                            | Sept. 18, 1929                |



# SZERELMEY

## STONE LIQUID

The Reliable  
Remedy for  
Damp Walls  
and Stone  
Decay

THE EXTERIOR OF THE  
PENINSULA HOTEL

was Entirely Coated with this Liquid

IT PREVENTS PENETRATION BY DRIVING RAIN

Stocks Carried.

REISS, MASSEY & CO. LTD.

Sole Agents for

Hong Kong & South China.

Always richly stocked with  
DRAWN WORKS, SILKS,  
and FANCY GOODS

FOOK WENG & CO.  
ONE PRICE STORE  
China Building.

## URGENTLY REQUIRED OLD BLANKETS

THE HONG KONG BENEVOLENT  
SOCIETY

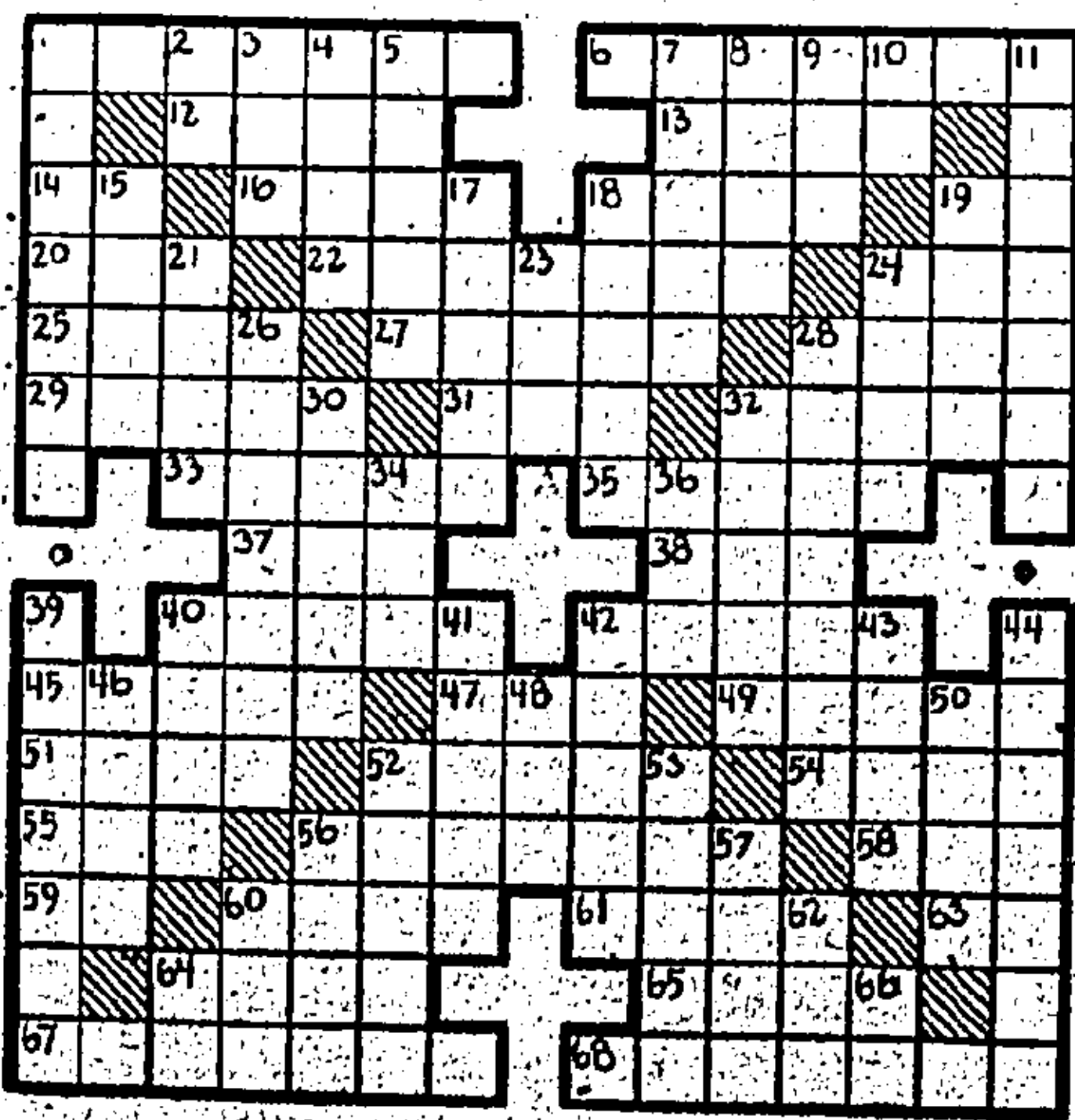
(Established 1889)

will be very glad to receive them at the  
City Hall.

Every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 10.30 a.m.

## DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but  
our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic  
spellings, such as harbor, plover, and altho.)



- |                        |                           |                         |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>HORIZONTAL</b>      | <b>HORIZONTAL (Cont.)</b> | <b>VERTICAL (Cont.)</b> |
| 1-Writer               | 32-Temporary shelter      | 10-Soon                 |
| 2-Intense feeling      | 33-Prevaricator           | 21-Girl's name          |
| 3-Period of time (pl.) | 34-Mess                   | 22-Girl                 |
| 4-Proposition          | 35-City in N. Africa      | 23-A disease            |
| 5-Musical note         | 36-Make public            | 24-East                 |
| 6-Girl's name          | 37-Public notice          | 25-Involving a part     |
| 7-Overhanging rock     | 38-Quadrant               | 26-Only                 |
| 8-Near                 | 39-Make an edging         | 27-Abolitions           |
| 9-A few                | 40-Bridge                 | 28-Mistake              |
| 10-African antelope    | 41-Be abundant            | 29-Dign                 |
| 11-City                | 42-Raised                 | 30-Goat                 |
| 12-Royal               | 43-Cogwheel               | 31-Will seldom          |
| 13-Indigent            | 44-Vertical               | 32-Discolor             |
| 14-Cloth strainer      | 45-Vertical               | 33-Continent            |
| 15-Blind               | 46-Vertical               | 34-Continent            |
| 16-Blind               | 47-Vertical               | 35-Continent            |
| 17-Blind               | 48-Vertical               | 36-Continent            |
| 18-Blind               | 49-Vertical               | 37-Continent            |
| 19-Blind               | 50-Vertical               | 38-Continent            |
| 20-Blind               | 51-Vertical               | 39-Continent            |
| 21-Blind               | 52-Vertical               | 40-Continent            |
| 22-Blind               | 53-Vertical               | 41-Continent            |
| 23-Blind               | 54-Vertical               | 42-Continent            |
| 24-Blind               | 55-Vertical               | 43-Continent            |
| 25-Blind               | 56-Vertical               | 44-Continent            |
| 26-Blind               | 57-Vertical               | 45-Continent            |
| 27-Blind               | 58-Vertical               | 46-Continent            |
| 28-Blind               | 59-Vertical               | 47-Continent            |
| 29-Blind               | 60-Vertical               | 48-Continent            |
| 30-Blind               | 61-Vertical               | 49-Continent            |
| 31-Blind               | 62-Vertical               | 50-Continent            |
| 32-Blind               | 63-Vertical               | 51-Continent            |
| 33-Blind               | 64-Vertical               | 52-Continent            |
| 34-Blind               | 65-Vertical               | 53-Continent            |
| 35-Blind               | 66-Vertical               | 54-Continent            |
| 36-Blind               | 67-Vertical               | 55-Continent            |
| 37-Blind               | 68-Vertical               | 56-Continent            |
| 38-Blind               | 69-Vertical               | 57-Continent            |
| 39-Blind               | 70-Vertical               | 58-Continent            |
| 40-Blind               | 71-Vertical               | 59-Continent            |
| 41-Blind               | 72-Vertical               | 60-Continent            |
| 42-Blind               | 73-Vertical               | 61-Continent            |
| 43-Blind               | 74-Vertical               | 62-Continent            |
| 44-Blind               | 75-Vertical               | 63-Continent            |
| 45-Blind               | 76-Vertical               | 64-Continent            |
| 46-Blind               | 77-Vertical               | 65-Continent            |
| 47-Blind               | 78-Vertical               | 66-Continent            |
| 48-Blind               | 79-Vertical               | 67-Continent            |
| 49-Blind               | 80-Vertical               | 68-Continent            |
| 50-Blind               | 81-Vertical               | 69-Continent            |
| 51-Blind               | 82-Vertical               | 70-Continent            |
| 52-Blind               | 83-Vertical               | 71-Continent            |
| 53-Blind               | 84-Vertical               | 72-Continent            |
| 54-Blind               | 85-Vertical               | 73-Continent            |
| 55-Blind               | 86-Vertical               | 74-Continent            |
| 56-Blind               | 87-Vertical               | 75-Continent            |
| 57-Blind               | 88-Vertical               | 76-Continent            |
| 58-Blind               | 89-Vertical               | 77-Continent            |
| 59-Blind               | 90-Vertical               | 78-Continent            |
| 60-Blind               | 91-Vertical               | 79-Continent            |
| 61-Blind               | 92-Vertical               | 80-Continent            |
| 62-Blind               | 93-Vertical               | 81-Continent            |
| 63-Blind               | 94-Vertical               | 82-Continent            |
| 64-Blind               | 95-Vertical               | 83-Continent            |
| 65-Blind               | 96-Vertical               | 84-Continent            |
| 66-Blind               | 97-Vertical               | 85-Continent            |
| 67-Blind               | 98-Vertical               | 86-Continent            |
| 68-Blind               | 99-Vertical               | 87-Continent            |
| 69-Blind               | 100-Vertical              | 88-Continent            |
| 70-Blind               | 101-Vertical              | 89-Continent            |
| 71-Blind               | 102-Vertical              | 90-Continent            |
| 72-Blind               | 103-Vertical              | 91-Continent            |
| 73-Blind               | 104-Vertical              | 92-Continent            |
| 74-Blind               | 105-Vertical              | 93-Continent            |
| 75-Blind               | 106-Vertical              | 94-Continent            |
| 76-Blind               | 107-Vertical              | 95-Continent            |
| 77-Blind               | 108-Vertical              | 96-Continent            |
| 78-Blind               | 109-Vertical              | 97-Continent            |
| 79-Blind               | 110-Vertical              | 98-Continent            |
| 80-Blind               | 111-Vertical              | 99-Continent            |
| 81-Blind               | 112-Vertical              | 100-Continent           |
| 82-Blind               | 113-Vertical              | 101-Continent           |
| 83-Blind               | 114-Vertical              | 102-Continent           |
| 84-Blind               | 115-Vertical              | 103-Continent           |
| 85-Blind               | 116-Vertical              | 104-Continent           |
| 86-Blind               | 117-Vertical              | 105-Continent           |
| 87-Blind               | 118-Vertical              | 106-Continent           |
| 88-Blind               | 119-Vertical              | 107-Continent           |
| 89-Blind               | 120-Vertical              | 108-Continent           |
| 90-Blind               | 121-Vertical              | 109-Continent           |
| 91-Blind               | 122-Vertical              | 110-Continent           |
| 92-Blind               | 123-Vertical              | 111-Continent           |
| 93-Blind               | 124-Vertical              | 112-Continent           |
| 94-Blind               | 125-Vertical              | 113-Continent           |
| 95-Blind               | 126-Vertical              | 114-Continent           |
| 96-Blind               | 127-Vertical              | 115-Continent           |
| 97-Blind               | 128-Vertical              | 116-Continent           |
| 98-Blind               | 129-Vertical              | 117-Continent           |
| 99-Blind               | 130-Vertical              | 118-Continent           |
| 100-Blind              | 131-Vertical              | 119-Continent           |
| 101-Blind              | 132-Vertical              | 120-Continent           |
| 102-Blind              | 133-Vertical              | 121-Continent           |
| 103-Blind              | 134-Vertical              | 122-Continent           |
| 104-Blind              | 135-Vertical              | 123-Continent           |
| 105-Blind              | 136-Vertical              | 124-Continent           |
| 106-Blind              | 137-Vertical              | 125-Continent           |
| 107-Blind              | 138-Vertical              | 126-Continent           |
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| 109-Blind              | 140-Vertical              | 128-Continent           |
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| 270-Blind              | 301-Vertical              | 289-Continent           |
| 271-Blind              | 302-Vertical              | 290-Continent           |
| 272-Blind              | 303-Vertical              | 291-Continent           |
| 273-                   |                           |                         |



PACKARD. PLYMOUTH.  
CHRYSLER. DE SOTO  
Motor Cars.  
Sole Agents:  
REPUBLIC MOTOR COMPANY  
OF CHINA  
30-32, Des Voeux Road C.  
Tel. C. 1219 and C. 6252.

# The China Mail

Saturday, December 28, 1929.  
Eleventh Moon, 28th Day.

ESTABLISHED  
1845

大英十二月廿八號 禮拜六  
中華民國已巳年十一月廿八

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

SEND IT HOME!

THE WEEK'S NEWS  
ILLUSTRATED.

25 cts.

25 cts.

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1929.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST  
FREIGHT AND  
PASSENGER SERVICES

### LONDON SERVICE.

"DIOMED" 7th Jan. Marseilles, London, Hamburg

### LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"ANTHOCORUS" 20th Jan. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

### PACIFIC SERVICE.

via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"TALITHYRIUS" 31st Dec. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

"IXION" 28th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

### INWARD SERVICE.

"PHILOCTETES" Due 4th Jan. For Shanghai, Hong Kong & Yokohama.

"HECTOR" Due 10th Jan. For Shanghai & Yokohama

### PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" Jan. 22nd Singapore, Marseilles & London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates and information apply to:-

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

### RADIO NOTICES.

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Office. No charge is made for this.

### INWARD MAILS

| From                                      | Per                    | Per               |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Shanghai and Swatow                       | SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28. | Newchwang         |
| Shanghai                                  | .....                  | Oustkerk          |
| .....                                     | SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29.   | .....             |
| Java                                      | .....                  | Tjkarang          |
| Manila                                    | .....                  | President Madison |
| Canada (Victoria, B.C., Dec. 7), U.S.A.   | .....                  | .....             |
| Japan and Shanghai                        | .....                  | Empress of Canada |
| .....                                     | MONDAY DECEMBER 30.    | .....             |
| Japan and Shanghai                        | .....                  | Mishima Maru      |
| U.S.A. (San Francisco (Dec. 6), Honolulu, | .....                  | .....             |
| Japan and Shanghai                        | .....                  | President Pierce  |

### OUTWARD MAILS

| For                                                                                          | Per                                        | Per                      |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28.                                                                       |                                            |                          |                 |
| Kwong Chow Wan .....                                                                         | Wing Lee .....                             | 2 p.m.                   |                 |
| Fort Bayard .....                                                                            | Wing Lee .....                             | 2 p.m.                   |                 |
| Manila .....                                                                                 | Empress of Canada .....                    | 3.30 p.m.                |                 |
| Sam Shui and Wuchow .....                                                                    | Fook On .....                              | 4 p.m.                   |                 |
| Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius,<br>E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe<br>via Marseilles ..... | Khyber<br>(Due Marseilles, Jan. 26, 1930.) |                          |                 |
| • K.P.O.                                                                                     | G.P.O.                                     |                          |                 |
| Parcels .....                                                                                | Dec. 28, 4.30 p.m.                         | Parcels .....            | Dec. 28, 5 p.m. |
| Registration .....                                                                           | 4.30 p.m.                                  | Registration .....       | 5 p.m.          |
| Letters .....                                                                                | 4.30 p.m.                                  | Letters .....            | 5 p.m.          |
| Manila * .....                                                                               |                                            | President Garfield ..... | 5 p.m.          |
| *Straits and Parcels only for Ger-<br>many via Hamburg .....                                 |                                            | Koenigsberg .....        | 5 p.m.          |
| Saigon* .....                                                                                |                                            | Helikon .....            | 5 p.m.          |
| Shanghai .....                                                                               |                                            | Demodocus .....          |                 |
|                                                                                              |                                            | Registration .....       | Dec. 28, 5 p.m. |
|                                                                                              |                                            | Letters .....            | 5 p.m.          |
| Tourane .....                                                                                |                                            | Chung Kong .....         | 5 p.m.          |
| Amoy .....                                                                                   |                                            | Anhui .....              | 5 p.m.          |
| SUNDAY DECEMBER 29.                                                                          |                                            |                          |                 |
| Wei Hai Wei via Swatow .....                                                                 | Hulchow .....                              | 8.30 a.m.                |                 |
| Amoy .....                                                                                   | Luchow .....                               | 8.30 a.m.                |                 |
| Manila .....                                                                                 | Empress of Canada .....                    | 9 a.m.                   |                 |
| Swatow, Amoy and Formosa .....                                                               | Hoxan Maru .....                           | 9 a.m.                   |                 |
| Bangkok via Swatow .....                                                                     | Kiangsu .....                              | 9 a.m.                   |                 |
| Samshui & Wuchow .....                                                                       | Kong Ning .....                            | 4 p.m.                   |                 |
| MONDAY DECEMBER 30.                                                                          |                                            |                          |                 |
| Sandakan .....                                                                               | Mausang .....                              | 1.30 p.m.                |                 |
| Halphong .....                                                                               | Canton .....                               | 2.30 p.m.                |                 |
| Swatow .....                                                                                 | Hydrangea .....                            | 2.30 p.m.                |                 |
| Amoy .....                                                                                   | Tjkarang .....                             | 3.30 p.m.                |                 |

\* Subscribed correspondence only.

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## OBJECTIVES OF JAPAN

SATISFIED WITH INFERIOR  
NAVAL STRENGTH  
PACIFIC POLICY

NO THOUGHT OF AGGRESSION:  
ONLY SECURITY

London, Yesterday.  
The Japanese delegation to the London Naval Conference, headed by the ex-Premier, Mr. Wakatsuki, arrived from New York to-day aboard the "Olympic," which flew the Japanese flag at the fore mast. They were greeted by the Mayor of Southampton.

In an interview, Mr. Wakatsuki said that they had come to London with great hope. Their conversations with the American authorities during the passage through the United States had proved most profitable. He believed that, in the interval before assembling the conference, he and his colleagues would have similar opportunities for a frank exchange of views with the British authorities. Much already had been accomplished in the preliminary British and American ambassadorial negotiations to clarify the three countries' respective positions and the nature of the problems they had to face in common.

Japan wished to do her utmost to smooth the path of progress at the Conference, and ardently desired not only the limitation of naval armaments but their actual reduction effected.

Japan would be satisfied with inferior naval strength to Great Britain and the United States. All she asked was security for her empire; she never thought of aggression.

Mr. Wakatsuki was confident that Japan's Pacific policy would enable her to co-operate freely and effectively with other Powers in the attainment of noble with objectives at the conference, and believed that, by inspiring all nations with fresh confidence, and mutual goodwill, the conference would reinforce the Pact of Paris.—Reuter.

Probably two programmes will not be broadcast from the new 2LO until early in February. Meanwhile 5GB will continue to transmit 2LO's second wave length.

Presiding at the conference of Industrial Assurance Approved Societies, Sir Thomas Neil said, that they were deeply concerned that their labours in the cause of national health would seem to yield such a poor result.

## HUNGARIAN POISON TRIALS

WOMAN WHO BOUGHT FLY  
PAPER IN THE WINTER

LACK OF EVIDENCE

Budapest, Yesterday.  
The prosecution demanded the death sentence for Esther Takacs, and a life sentence for Marie Csabai, comprising the second batch of the accused in the Hungarian poisoning trials.

Takacs, who is 37, is accused of poisoning her father-in-law with arsenic in December, 1922. She was denounced by an anonymous letter. Decayed was stated to be a confirmed drunkard and pressed his undesirable attentions on his daughter-in-law. The latter was the sole inheritor of the old man's property.

Accused pleaded not guilty, and said that her father-in-law suffered from kidney trouble. She admitted purchasing a flypaper before his death.

The President of the Tribunal pointed out that there were no flies in November. Accused retorted that she bought the flypaper for next year. The Tribunal acquitted her for lack of evidence.

Csabai, who is 41, admits that she murdered her husband by means of a poison procured from a woman who figures in the case as a general purveyor of poison. Csabai asserts that her husband returned from the war with a nervous disease, and treated her and her two children most cruelly.

Budapest, Later.  
Csabai was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, after withdrawing the confession which she made at the preliminary enquiry. The Public Prosecutor appealed against the acquittal of Esther Takacs.—Reuter.

## THE BOMB OUTRAGE CONDEMNED

GANDHI AND THE CREED OF  
NON-VIOLENCE

INDIA NOT READY

Lahore, Yesterday.

The Subjects Committee (which prepares resolutions for submission on Sundays at the plenary meeting of Congress) by 117 votes to 69, adopted the Working Committee's

WITH SOUND ACCOMPANIMENT!

PART  
TALKING

AT THE  
**QUEEN'S** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY  
AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15, & 9.20.

JOHN GILBERT IN DESERT NIGHTS

AT THE  
**STAR** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY  
AT 2.30, 5.30 & 9.20.

A GLAMOROUS LOVE STORY OF THE UNDERWORLD.

WARNER BROS. present  
**DOLORES COSTELLO**  
in **"TENDERLOIN"**  
with **CONRAD NAGEL**  
**MITCHELL LEWIS - DAN WOLHEIM**  
**JOHN MILAN - GEORGIE STONE**  
Directed by MICHAEL CURTIZ  
A WARNER BROS. PRODUCTION  
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY  
At 2.30 & 7.15 Interceptor  
At 5.15 & 9.20 Full Orchestra

But the  
Greatest "Star"  
of all —

**BAYER**

Tablets of  
**ASPIRIN**  
for Headache, Toothache,  
Rheumatism, etc., etc.  
Obtainable everywhere.

PRESIDENT SHOT AT  
King's Congratulation  
At His Escape

Rugby Yesterday.  
The King has sent personal telegram to President Maron of the Argentine Republic, warmly congratulating him on his escape from the at-

tempt made on his life on Christmas Eve, when a man fired five shots at him. A message has also been sent by the British Government—British Wireless Service.  
[A number of shots were fired at President Maron on December 20 by a man, whose name is not known, and killed.  
The President's attack was an Italian anarchist named Marinelli, a known painter. Three policemen were wounded in the attack.]

**Majestic THEATRE**  
NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON

**HAROLD LLOYD**  
"Speedy"  
Produced by the HAROLD LLOYD CORPORATION  
A Paramount Release

TO-DAY ONLY at 2.30, 5.30, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.  
Showing for The FIRST TIME in Hong Kong.